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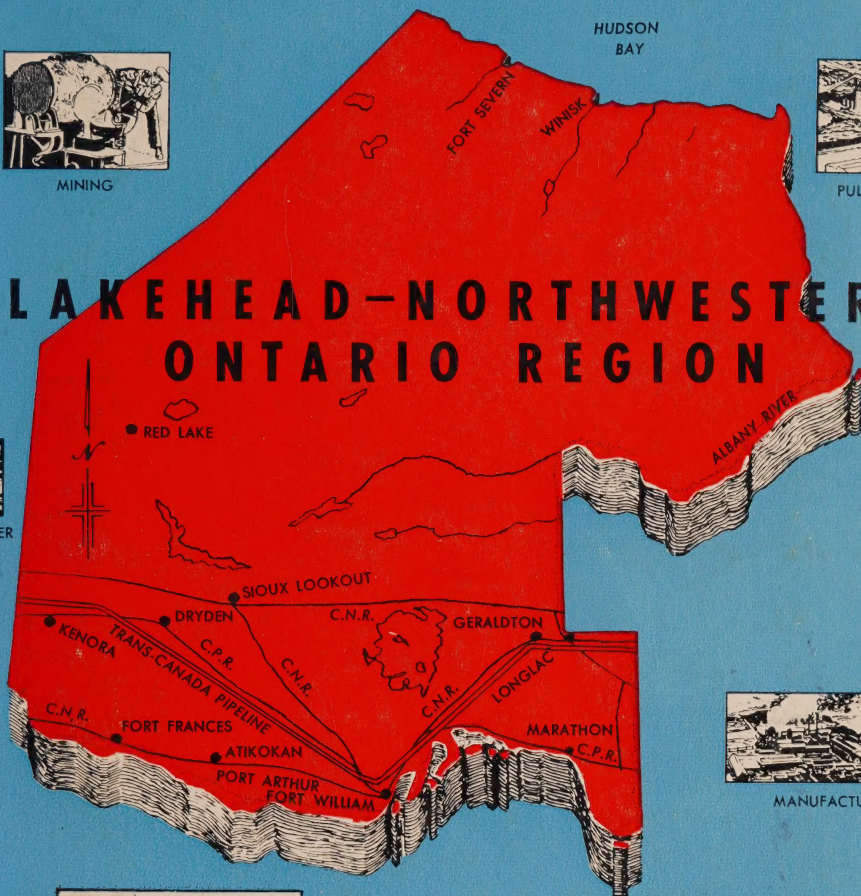
PULP AND PAPER

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LAKEHEAD-NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION



ELECTRIC POWER



MANUFACTURING



INTERNATIONAL TRADE

LAKE SUPERIOR

ECONOMIC SURVEY

Prepared by the

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

1959

HON. LESLIE M. FROST
Prime Minister of Ontario

HON. JAMES N. ALLAN
Treasurer of Ontario

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THE
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Preface

The Northwestern Ontario Economic Survey is the third in a series being prepared by the Ontario Department of Economics on the ten economic regions of the Province. The two preceding studies covered the Georgian Bay and the Northeastern Ontario Regions. The fourth will deal with Eastern Ontario.

The primary purpose of these studies is to analyze economic growth and assess the contribution of each region as a whole to the Provincial economy. Textual and tabular data are provided on population, physiography, natural resources, industrial output, transportation and other factors which make up the economic fabric of a vast sector of Ontario. Although many references are made to economic activity at the local level, it is not our intention to provide a detailed report on each community within a region.

These surveys are tied in with the Ontario Government's policy of encouraging a balanced and uniform economic growth throughout the Province. The facts and figures herein contained assist business and industry in planning the development of natural resources, the expansion of existing undertakings or the inauguration of new enterprises. A major role in the Government's program is played by the seven regional development associations, sponsored by the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development.

Every effort has been made to present comparable data on an annual basis for the years 1951 through 1957. In some instances, it has been possible to advance beyond this period; in others, it has been necessary to use an alternative period. However, the lack of current statistical material on a local basis continues to represent one of the principal difficulties associated with these studies.

This Survey has been prepared in the Economic Statistics Branch of the Department of Economics under the direction of Mr. O. M. Schnick and Mr. H. Banning. Much of the basic research work was carried out by Mr. J. M. Trowbridge, while other members of the Department's staff, including Miss Helen Madge, Mr. T. M. Eberlee and Mr. W. Cameron have collaborated on special sections of this study. We wish to express our appreciation to various officials and organizations for statistics or other material supplied. Our thanks go to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Ontario Departments of Agriculture, Highways, Lands and Forests, Mines, Planning and Development, and Travel and Publicity, as well as to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Trans-Canada Airlines, the Northern Ontario Natural Gas Company and the Manager of the Northwestern Ontario Development Association.

GEORGE GATHERCOLE,
Deputy Minister of Economics.

May, 1959.



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Introduction

The Lakehead-Northwestern Ontario Region is a huge and challenging territory—213,000 square miles of plain, forest and lake—embracing more than one-half the Province's total area. Endowed with an abundance of minerals, timber and water power, the Region, although rich in actual development, is richer still in potential. Economic activity ranges from modern, highly mechanized manufacturing to trapping and fishing. The spirit of the early pioneers who molded half the North American continent, vast and unexplored, into one of the most prosperous countries in the world, still lives in the people of this land.

The Region's area exceeds that of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan combined. Furthermore, it is about equal in size to the total area of the United Kingdom, Western Germany and the Benelux countries. At the widest point, it extends 570 miles from the Manitoba boundary to James Bay, while from its northernmost point on Hudson Bay to its southernmost extremity on Lake Superior the distance is 580 miles. Besides Manitoba to the west, it is bordered by the Districts of Cochrane and Algoma to the east and the State of Minnesota to the southwest.

The greater portion of Northwestern Ontario belongs geologically to the Canadian Shield. Underlain by Precambrian rocks, most of the Shield is more than 1,000 feet above sea-level. Government geodetic surveys show that Tip Top Mountain (2,120 feet) at the northeastern corner of Lake Superior is the highest point in the Region, as well as in the Province, rather than Mount Batchawana as claimed in some quarters. The Region has a fresh water shoreline on Lake Superior and a salt water coast on Hudson and James Bays. The main watershed follows an erratic line between 30 and 70 miles from the Lake Superior coast in the eastern part of the Region. It forms a wide semi-circle north of Lake Nipigon (1,870 square miles and the largest of the Region's lakes) and crosses the border into the U.S.A. about 50 miles west of Port Arthur and Fort William. From this height of land almost all the rivers flow northeastward into Hudson and James Bays, where a large marginal area, the Hudson Bay Lowlands, is less than 500 feet above sea-level. These Lowlands, extending 70 to 210 miles inland, are underlain by younger rocks and have fewer lakes and more bogs than the Canadian Shield. Whereas the Precambrian bedrock is covered by shallow clay and clay loam soils, the geological formations of the Hudson Bay Lowlands consist of bog soils underlain by deep clays, loams and sand.

The Region has a healthy and invigorating climate. The mean temperature in the south ranges from about 64 degrees Fahrenheit in July to five degrees above zero in January, while in the north the range is from 56 degrees above to 15 degrees below. Precipitation varies from approximately 25 inches in the south to 15 inches in the extreme north. Although the south gets 60 to 100 inches of snow annually, most areas in the north receive less than 60 inches. The growing season extends for some 160 days in the south and 120 days in the northernmost parts.

Northwestern Ontario comprises three administrative Districts: Kenora (including Patricia), Rainy River and Thunder Bay. The main concentration of population is at the Lakehead (the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William) and its adjacent townships which together contain two-fifths of the Region's 218,000 inhabitants. A further 15 per cent live in the towns of Kenora, Fort Frances, Dryden, Geraldton, Sioux Lookout, Keewatin and Rainy River. Other concentrations in this Region of sparse settlement include the unincorporated centres of Atikokan, Nipigon, Schreiber, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Red Rock, Terrace Bay and Red Lake. All but a small proportion of the population is south of the C.N.R. transcontinental railway line. In this area it is concentrated almost wholly in communities served by Canada's two major railways, with the exception of Red Lake, which is easily accessible by road. The vast majority of communities in the Region are served by a highway, railway or both.

The most important of the primary industries—the pillars of Northwestern Ontario's economy—are forestry, mining and electric power generation. However, agriculture, fishing, trapping and fur farming, although less significant, also provide a livelihood for many people in the area. The forests supply the raw materials for the principal manufacturing industry—pulp and paper production—as well as for the sawmills and wood-using industries. They support trapping and hunting which, together with fishing, are the principal means of existence for the people of the more northerly areas. The chief products of the mines are gold, iron ore and, since 1957, copper and zinc. Other minerals found in the Region include lithium, nickel and beryllium. Mining and pulp and paper production have spurred the creation and growth of some of the Region's most thriving communities. Electric power is produced at numerous hydro-generating stations, and in addition, the water resources are utilized for transporting logs from forest to mill. Farms are concentrated almost entirely in the western portion of Rainy River and around Dryden, Kenora and the Lakehead. The emphasis is on dairying. Fur farm output consists almost entirely of mink.

Manufacturing is becoming more diversified with the growth of secondary industries, particularly at the Lakehead. Secondary manufactures include transportation equipment (aircraft, ships and buses) and chemicals. Several national and international enterprises have located in the Region in the past few years. The industrial development of the Region will be stimulated by the

St. Lawrence Seaway, which will bring larger, ocean-going vessels to the Lakehead, and by the availability of inexpensive Alberta natural gas.

Transportation and trade are major industries, due in large part to the location of Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of the Great Lakes system. Through these ports pass innumerable commodities, including manufactured articles from the east and grain from the west. Giant elevators and warehouses store vast quantities of goods, and a new terminal for ocean-going vessels is planned. Also important is the tourist industry. The scenic beauty of Northwestern Ontario annually attracts thousands of vacationists from all parts of the North American continent.

This Survey will demonstrate that Northwestern Ontario, an area of bustling economic activity and promising prospects, makes an important contribution to the prosperity of our Province. The abundance of natural resources, the inflow of Canadian and foreign capital and the diligence and determination of the inhabitants all combine to ensure a further growth of this sector of Ontario.

Contents

	PAGE
PREFACE	iii
INTRODUCTION	v
POPULATION	1
EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS	4
FORESTRY AND FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES	7
MINING	12
AGRICULTURE	18
FISHING, TRAPPING AND FUR FARMING	23
ENERGY	25
MANUFACTURING	33
TRANSPORTATION	36
COMMUNICATIONS	44
CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES	47
TRADE	49
THE TOURIST TRADE	52
DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPALITIES	54
CONCLUSION	62
APPENDIX—STATISTICAL TABLES	65

Population

About 218,000 people live in Northwestern Ontario—approximately one person per square mile. Projections indicate that if current trends of birth rates and immigration continue, the Region's population will reach 257,000 by 1966 and 346,000 by 1976. Northwestern Ontario's share of the Province's population has increased gradually from 1.3 per cent at the beginning of this century to about 3.6 per cent at the present time, and may reach about 3.9 per cent by 1976. The average annual increment between 1959 and 1976 is projected at 2.9 per cent, compared with 2.5 per cent for Ontario as a whole.

For the past 60 years, Northwestern Ontario has had one of the fastest growing populations in the Province. With the settlement of the Western Provinces early in this century, the development of the grain trade and the expansion of the forestry and associated industries, small communities at the Lakehead mushroomed into large cities and new centres sprang into being. Between 1901 and 1921, the population of the Northwestern Region nearly tripled—from just over 28,000 to 82,000. While the relative rate of growth declined during subsequent years, the population continued to increase by about 2,000 to 3,000 per year.

**POPULATION GROWTH IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION,
SELECTED CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1956**

	1901	1921	1941	1951	1956
Kenora	10,369	19,139	33,372	39,212	47,156
Rainy River	6,568	13,518	19,132	22,132	25,483
Thunder Bay	11,219	49,560	85,200	105,367	122,890
Total	<u>28,156</u>	<u>82,217</u>	<u>137,704</u>	<u>166,711</u>	<u>195,529</u>

Another population spurt commenced during the post-war period as a result of the rapid inflow of immigrants, the rising birth rate and declining death rate. From 1951 to 1956, the population increased, on the average, by nearly 6,000 persons per annum. The largest portion of the growth in this Region has always occurred in the Thunder Bay District, particularly in Port Arthur which increased from 3,200 in 1901 to 38,100 in 1956, and in Fort William which grew from 3,600 to 39,400 in the same period. The half decade from 1951 to 1956 witnessed a 17.3 per cent rise in Northwestern Ontario's population. This rate was exceeded only in the Metropolitan and Niagara Regions.*

Natural increase has been adding to the population at a far more rapid rate than it has in the southern part of the Province. In 1956, there were 28.5 births for every thousand people in Northwestern Ontario, as compared with 26.6 per thousand in the Province as a whole. Death rates for each age group are slightly higher than the Provincial average. Nevertheless, since a large proportion of the population is in the young age groups, there are fewer deaths per thousand population than in the Province as a whole: 7.8 per thousand in 1956, as compared with 8.7 in all Ontario. Accompanying this rapid natural population

*The Metropolitan Region consists of the counties of Halton, Peel, York and Ontario, while the Niagara Region is made up of the counties of Brant, Wentworth, Haldimand, Lincoln and Welland.

accretion, there has been a great influx of people. Net migration added more than 10,000 persons to the population between 1951 and 1956, or about 2,000 per year.

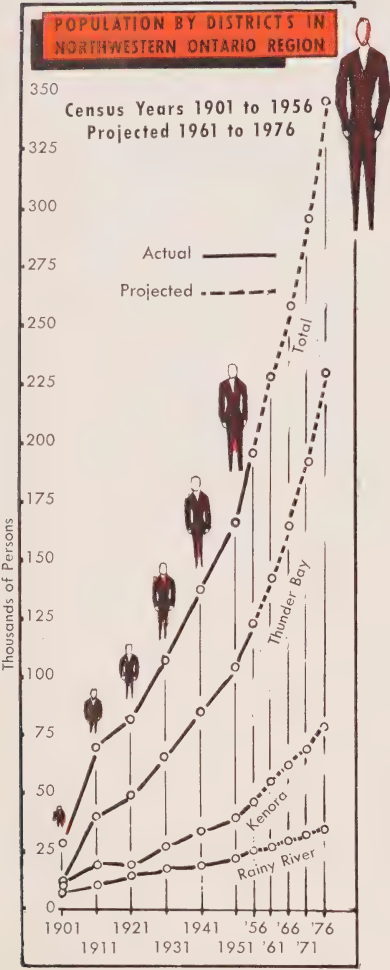
POPULATION CHANGES IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1951 TO 1956

	1951 Population	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase		1956 Population
	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(%)	(No.)
Kenora.....	39,212	4,650	+3,294	7,944	20.3	47,156
Rainy River.....	22,132	2,749	+602	3,351	15.1	25,483
Thunder Bay.....	105,367	11,170	+6,353	17,523	16.6	122,890
Total.....	166,711	18,569	+10,249	28,818	17.3	195,529

The population is somewhat younger than that of the Province as a whole. The dividing line seems to be 45 years of age—Northwestern Ontario has a higher proportion of its population in the under 45 age group and a lower percentage over 45 than the Province. Many of the newcomers to this area are single men. Thus the Region has a greater than average proportion of single persons and males. However, families are also larger than average. There are approximately 3.7 persons per family, as compared with 3.5 in Ontario.

As elsewhere, an increasing proportion of the Region's population is found in urban centres. In 1956, 68 per cent of the people were classified as urban, compared with 63 per cent in 1951. Although the rural population expanded numerically in the three Districts between 1941 and 1951, it has since fallen in all except Kenora, which is still predominantly rural. Northwestern Ontario's rural population segment numbered 62,000 in 1956, as against 59,000 in 1941. The urban portion totalled 134,000, compared with 79,000 in 1941.

The Region's nine incorporated centres accounted for 56 per cent of the population in 1956.¹ Fort William's population stood at 39,400 and Port Arthur's at 38,100 in that year. Kenora was the third largest community (10,200), followed by Fort Frances (9,000), Dryden (4,400), and Geraldton (3,200). Dryden showed the greatest proportionate growth between 1951 and 1956, followed by Port Arthur, Keewatin, Kenora and Fort William. However, in absolute terms,



Assessed population figures for 1958 for the principal municipalities are to be found in the chapter entitled "Districts and Municipalities".

population growth in this period was most marked at Port Arthur, where an increase of almost 7,000 was recorded. Fort William experienced a growth of 4,500, while Dryden and Kenora each gained more than 1,500. Geraldton, fifth among Northwestern Ontario's incorporated centres in 1951, yielded this rank to Dryden at the 1956 Census.

POPULATION CHANGES IN THE INCORPORATED CENTRES OF THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1941 TO 1956

	1941 (No.)	1951 (No.)	1956 (No.)	Percentage Increase	
				1956/1941	1956/1951
Fort William.....	30,585	34,947	39,464	29.0	12.9
Port Arthur.....	24,426	31,161	38,136	56.1	22.4
Kenora.....	7,745	8,695	10,278	32.7	18.2
Fort Frances.....	5,897	8,038	9,005	52.7	12.0
Dryden.....	1,641	2,627	4,428	169.8	68.6
Geraldton.....	2,979	3,227	3,263	9.5	1.1
Sioux Lookout.....	1,756	2,364	2,504	42.6	5.9
Keewatin.....	1,481	1,634	1,949	31.6	19.3
Rainy River.....	1,205	1,348	1,354	12.4	0.4

In 1956, a further 17 per cent of Northwestern Ontario's population was found in unorganized communities. Several of these communities, especially those with more than 1,000 population, have shown notable increases. Atikokan's population, for example, more than doubled since 1951, exceeding 5,800 in 1956. Over the same period, growth of more than 75 per cent occurred in Schreiber and Marathon, more than 50 per cent at Red Lake and over 40 per cent at Red Rock, Nipigon and Terrace Bay. The new centre of Manitouwadge recorded a population of 877 in 1956 and has continued to expand at a rapid rate. Persons on Indian reserves aggregated 6,800, some 22 per cent more than in 1951.

ESTIMATED POPULATION CHANGES IN THE MAJOR UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES OF THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, CENSUS YEARS 1951 AND 1956*

	1951	1956	Increase	
	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(%)
Atikokan.....	2,609	5,855	3,246	124.4
Marathon.....	1,358	2,404	1,046	77.0
Schreiber.....	1,151	2,050	899	78.1
Nipigon.....	1,195	1,717	522	43.7
Red Lake.....	1,073	1,667	594	55.4
Terrace Bay.....	1,114	1,567	453	40.7
Red Rock.....	878	1,275	397	45.2

*Comparable data are not available for earlier periods.

The people of Northwestern Ontario are predominantly of British and European (mainly Ukrainian, Finnish, French and Scandinavian) stock, while native Indians and Eskimos represent approximately seven per cent of the Region's population. At the 1951 Census, almost 60 per cent reported Ontario

as their place of birth. Most of the population speaks English only, although the Census showed that Northwestern Ontario had a higher proportion of inhabitants (5 per cent) speaking neither English nor French than the Province as a whole. The principal religious denominations, according to numerical importance, are Roman Catholic, United Church, Anglican and Lutheran.

Employment and Earnings

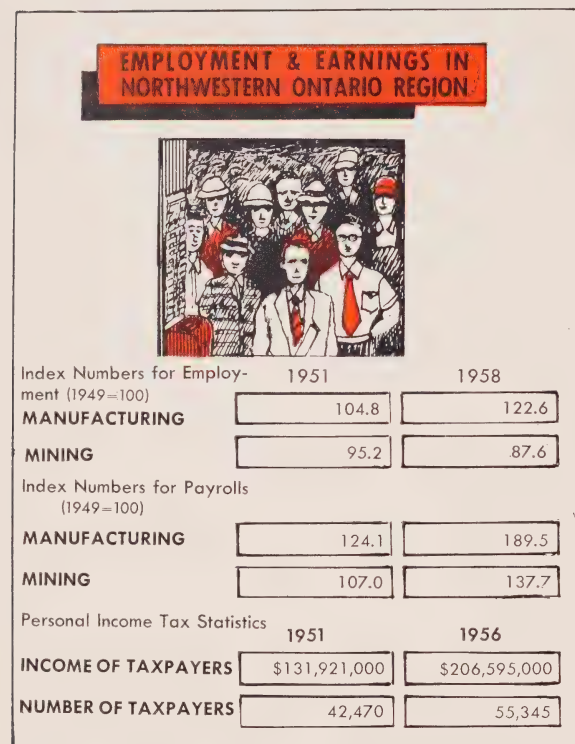
Employment

Northwestern Ontario's labour force is estimated to be about 70,000, or approaching one-third of the population. The greater portion is engaged in primary industry—forestry, logging, pulp and paper production—and in the

transportation and service industries. Mining, although a major industry in the Region, does not employ a large proportion of the labour force, but is likely to become more important as new mines are developed.

The total work force increased by about 2,700 between 1941 and 1951 and then in the next five years jumped by 4,700. Virtually all of the work force growth between 1941 and 1951 took place in the Thunder Bay District but since 1951 all three Districts have been rapidly expanding and Kenora has shown the fastest rate of increase.

Urban workers represent two-thirds of the work force



in Thunder Bay, and approximately one-half in the other two Districts. As in the rest of the Province, the proportion of females in the labour force has risen considerably—from 15 per cent in 1951 to an estimated 17 per cent in 1956. Half the females are employed in the service industries, one-quarter in trade, and the remainder mostly in manufacturing. The 1951 Census showed that 54 per cent of the Region's population aged 14 and over was in the labour force and a further six per cent was still at school.

**LABOUR FORCE IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION BY DISTRICT
AND SEX, 1941, 1951 AND 1956**

	1941 ¹	1951	1956 ²	Increase 1956/1951	
	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	(%)
Kenora.....	13,749	13,300	14,800	1,500	11.3
Rainy River.....	7,192	7,700	8,200	500	6.5
Thunder Bay.....	40,442	43,100	45,800	2,700	6.3
Total.....	<u>61,383</u>	<u>64,100</u>	<u>68,800</u>	<u>4,700</u>	7.3
Male.....	53,409	54,300	57,100	2,800	5.2
Female.....	7,974	9,800	11,700	1,900	19.4

¹1941 data give 'Gainfully Occupied'; excluding unemployed new entrants to the labour force.

²Estimated.

The industrial and occupational structure of the labour force did not alter appreciably between 1951 and 1956, except for a small relative increase in the proportion employed in the manufacturing, construction and service industries, and a slight relative decline in forestry and logging. From the industrial standpoint, Northwestern Ontario has a lower proportion engaged in agriculture and manufacturing than the Province as a whole, but a higher proportion in mining, transportation, forestry and logging. Compared with Ontario, a breakdown of the Region's labour force by occupation reveals a smaller percentage in clerical, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical occupations and a larger percentage in logging, mining, quarrying, transportation and communication.

The major industry, from the point of view of employment, is manufacturing. In 1956, about 14,000, or one-fifth of the labour force, were engaged in this industry. The service industries, transportation, communication, forestry and logging accounted for a further 32,000, and construction and trade for some 14,000. The remainder were distributed among agriculture, mining and, to a lesser extent, utilities, finance, fishing and trapping.

The largest occupational group—11,000 or about 16 per cent of the total labour force—was in the manufacturing and mechanical sector. Transportation and communication accounted for approximately 9,000 workers, while another 9,000 were engaged in logging, mining and quarrying. Labourers, service, clerical, proprietary and managerial workers numbered an estimated 24,000 or 35 per cent of the labour force; almost 5,000 fell in the category of construction workers. The smallest groups were those employed in agricultural, professional, and commercial and financial operations, which together accounted for about 11,000 workers.

Kenora's manufacturing and service industries employed a total of over 5,000 workers in 1956, or one-third of the District's labour force. This segment was engaged primarily in the production of pulp and paper and in the tourist industry. Forestry and logging accounted for approximately 2,000, as did transportation and communication.

Similarly in Rainy River, the pulp and paper industry and the tourist trade employed many persons. In all, the manufacturing and service industries

combined accounted for 40 per cent of the District's labour force, or more than 3,000 workers. Agriculture, employing about 15 per cent of the labour force in the Rainy River District in 1956, was more significant there than in the other two Districts.

Over two-thirds of Northwestern Ontario's labour force is in the Thunder Bay District, which provides approximately three-quarters of the Region's employment in the transportation, and forestry and logging industries and about two-thirds of its employment in the service and manufacturing industries. In 1956, manufacturing employed some 9,000, transportation 7,500, and the service industry, forestry and logging, 7,000 each. Port Arthur and Fort William, with a total labour force of close to 30,000, accounted for almost one-half of the manufacturing employment in Northwestern Ontario.

In June 1958, employment in manufacturing in Northwestern Ontario was well above the 1951 level. This was to a large extent due to the greater numbers engaged in the production of transportation equipment and pulp and paper. In mining, on the other hand, the level of employment was below that recorded in 1951. Decreased activity in the gold-mining industry, brought about by the closing of several marginal mines, was a major factor in this downward adjustment. However, more workers will be needed in the Steep Rock area when the Caland Ore Company enters the production stage and as Steep Rock Iron Mines boosts output. Major discoveries in the Region will likely increase employment significantly in the mining industry. Already, the new copper and zinc mines in the Manitouwadge area have provided employment for several hundred men.

Earnings

Average weekly wages and salaries in Northwestern Ontario in June 1958, were recorded at \$84 for mining and \$82 for manufacturing, increases of approximately 40 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively, since 1951. Average weekly earnings in mining were somewhat below those for the Province as a whole. However, average earnings of workers in manufacturing were well above those of Ontario because a large proportion of the work force are in high wage industries. At the Lakehead, average industrial salaries and wages were \$71 weekly, as against \$53 in 1951, and were highest in the pulp and paper mills (\$88) and lowest in trade (\$57).

The rise in salaries and wages, as well as the increase in employment, are reflected in the Region's payroll indexes (1949 = 100). Between 1951 and 1958, the relevant index numbers for manufacturing climbed by 53 per cent to 189.5 and for mining by 29 per cent to 137.7.

The Region had more than 55,000 personal income taxpayers in 1956, representing an increase of about 13,000 from 1951. More than half were in the Lakehead cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. The income of taxpayers in Northwestern Ontario rose by 57 per cent, from \$132 million in 1951 to \$207 million, or three per cent of the Provincial total, in 1956. Taxpayers' average annual income increased by 20 per cent, to \$3,733, in this period.

Personal income in 1958 was estimated at \$318 million, almost 70 per cent more than the \$191 million recorded in 1951. Per capita personal income rose by over 30 per cent to \$1,512. Disposable income in 1958 approximated \$295 million, compared with \$179 million in 1951, an increase of 65 per cent. In all three instances, the rate of growth exceeded that of Ontario as a whole.

Forestry and Forest-Based Industries

Although Northwestern Ontario's economy is becoming more diversified, the forest-based industries are still the largest and the most important. In 1956, the sawmills, pulp and paper mills and other wood-using establishments had a gross value of production of \$173.4 million—52 per cent more than in 1949. These enterprises, whose 7,900 employees received \$32.1 million in salaries and wages, were responsible for 74 per cent of the Region's gross value of manufacturing production and for approximately one-fifth of the Province's forest-based industrial output. In addition, the forests provide full or seasonal employment to numerous workers engaged in woodland operations such as cutting and transporting wood from forest to mill.

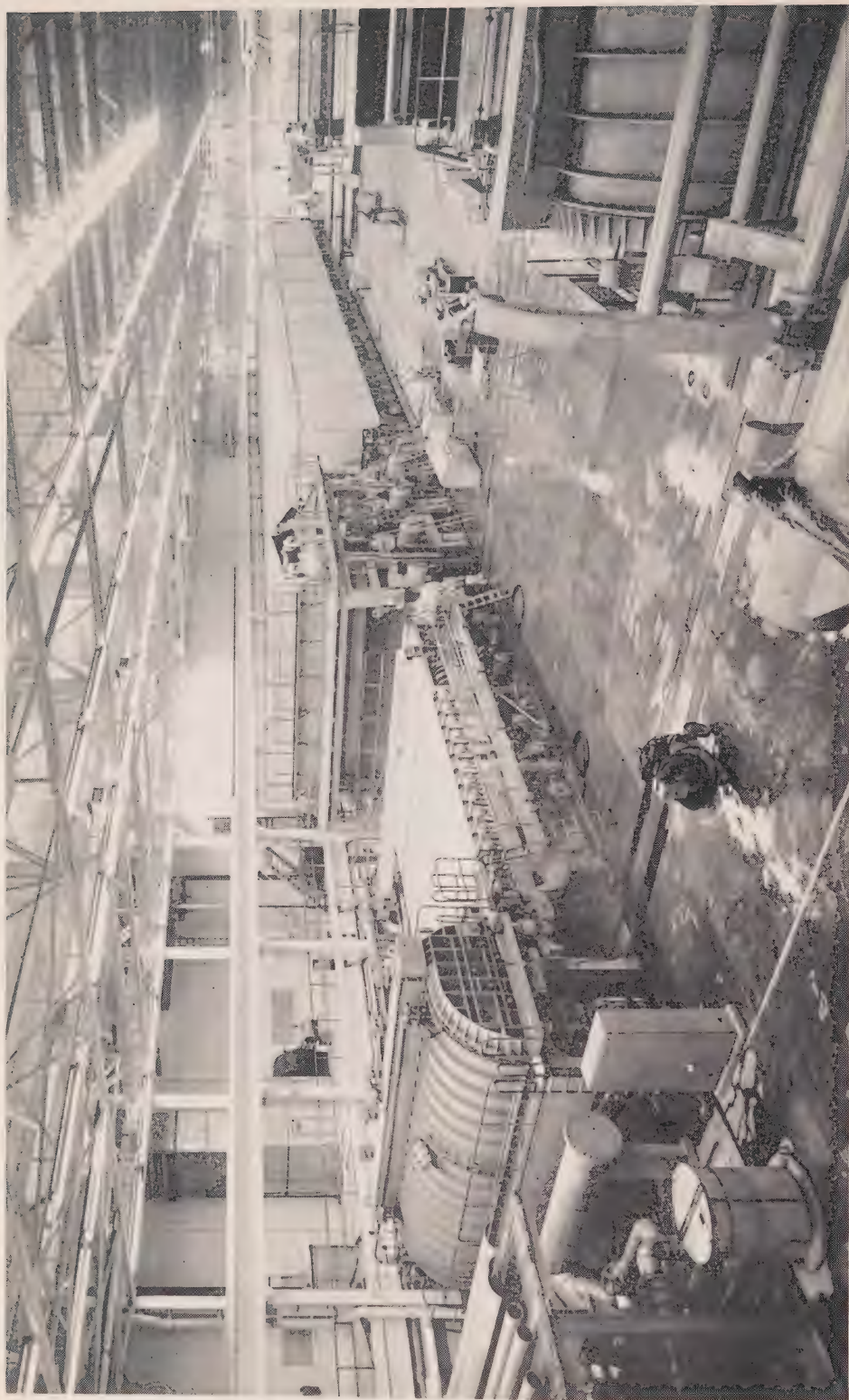
The Province's forest resources inventory reveals that Northwestern Ontario's* productive forest land extends over more than 33 million acres, of which about one-half consists of trees of mature growth. There are also large tracts of unproductive forest land covered by muskeg, brush and alder. Softwoods such as black spruce, white spruce, jackpine and balsam fir account for the greater part of the productive forest growth, while poplar and white birch are the major hardwoods. The volume of primary growing stock—indicating total wood resources—exceeds 50 billion cubic feet, or an average of approximately 1,500 cubic feet per acre.

PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION*

	Area	Percentage of Total
	(Acres)	
Softwoods.....	18,117,000	54
Mixed Woods.....	11,047,000	33
Hardwoods.....	2,627,000	8
Reproducing.....	1,876,000	5
Total.....	33,667,000	100

*For administering renewable natural resources, the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests has 22 districts in Ontario. Five of these are in Northwestern Ontario, while another, White River, extends partly into the Region but is not included in this study. The inventory covers only that part of the Region lying south of latitude 51°N.—the accessible forest areas.

The Ontario Government is carrying out a comprehensive forestry program in the Region. Its policy of sustained yield is designed to assure an adequate and perpetual flow of raw materials for the forest-based industries. There is close co-operation with industry to broaden the range of wood products and to develop more efficient production methods. In addition, the Government



Courtesy—The Great Lakes Paper Company Limited

Believed to be the largest newsprint machine in the world—"Jupiter"—at the Great Lakes Paper Company Limited plant, Fort William. Produces paper 28½ feet wide, at top speed of 2,250 feet per minute.

undertakes the construction of forest-access roads and maintains air bases for fire suppression and other purposes. The establishment of tree nurseries is closely allied with the Province's reforestation and forest regeneration policy. At Dryden, a large new nursery with a planned capacity of 10 million trees annually is being prepared for production.

Operations in the Woods

Woodcutting, now almost a year-round operation, is becoming more mechanized as a result of the growing demand for wood, the relatively high cost of labour and the availability of improved equipment. In 1956*, the total cut of timber in the Region was 174 million cubic feet—about one-sixth of the allowable limit—and was valued at \$5.3 million. Pulpwood accounted for the greater portion. Following it in descending order of importance were lumber, sawlogs and fuelwood.

VOLUME AND VALUE OF TIMBER CUT IN THE NORTHWESTERN
ONTARIO REGION, 1956*

	Volume (000's cu. ft.)	Value (\$000's)
Pulpwood.....	165,557	5,036
Lumber.....	3,709	129
Sawlogs.....	1,779	70
Fuelwood.....	1,475	11
Booms, etc. ¹	1,318	57
Miscellaneous.....	423	5
Total.....	174,261	5,308

*April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1957.

¹Includes boom timber, piling and poles.

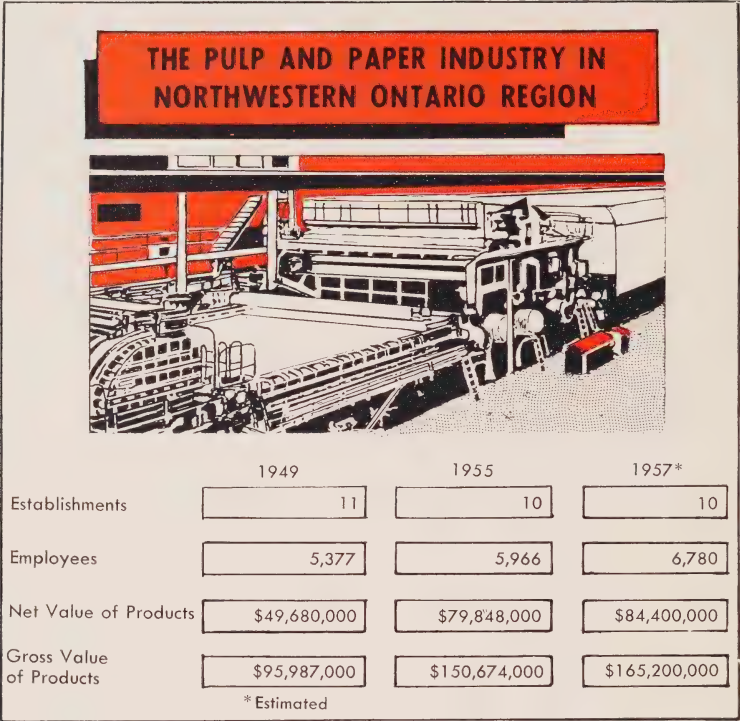
A number of species are felled. However, spruce and pine are by far the most significant. Approximately 100 million cubic feet of the former and 50 million cubic feet of the latter were cut in 1956.

The Pulp and Paper Industry

Pulp and paper production is Northwestern Ontario's principal forest-based industry, accounting in 1956 for over four-fifths of the employees, nine-tenths of the payroll, and 93 per cent of the gross value of production in this sector of the economy. Cheap transportation for the pulpwood, clear water for the production process, and inexpensive and abundant power are provided by the rivers and streams of the Region.

This industry grew rapidly during the post-war decade and further growth was experienced in 1957, when the gross value of production of the Region's ten pulp and paper mills reached \$165.2 million. This was some 72 per cent more than in 1949 and accounted for 37 per cent of Ontario's pulp and paper output. Between 1949 and 1957, net value of production rose by 70 per cent to \$84.4 million, and wage and salary expenditure by 94 per cent to \$32 million. The number of employees increased by 26 per cent to approximately 6,800.

One-quarter of the Province's pulp and paper establishments are located in Northwestern Ontario. The Abitibi Power and Paper Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Provincial Paper Company, each operate a mill in Port Arthur. Abitibi also owns a mill in Fort William, as does the Great Lakes Paper Company. Other corporate organizations with mills in the Region are the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company (Kenora and Fort Frances), the St. Lawrence Corporation (Red Rock), the Dryden Paper Company (Dryden), the Marathon Corporation of Canada (Marathon) and the Kimberly-Clark Pulp and Paper Company (Terrace Bay). The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company plans to construct a pulp and paper mill in the Sioux Lookout area within the next two or three years.



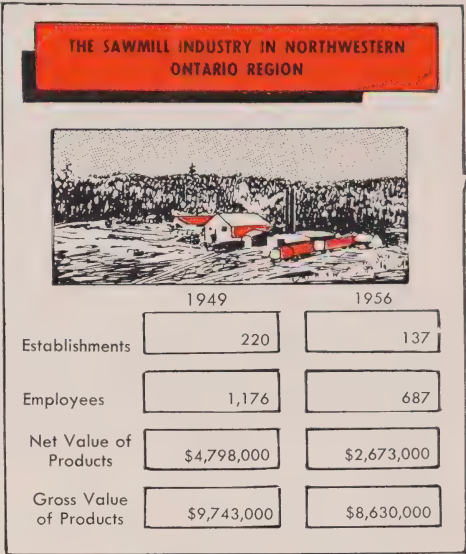
Since 1955, several of these companies have undertaken major capital investment programs in which a total of about \$100 million was expended. Not only have improvements been made to existing equipment, but new machines have been added, and one enterprise, the Great Lakes Paper Company, last year installed a newsprint machine believed to be the largest in the world. Wood pulps and newsprint are the main products, although as demand warrants, railway ties and other wood products are also turned out.

The Sawmill Industry

Sawmills, whose output includes about 500,000 railway ties, 70,000 poles, and 70 million board feet of lumber annually, are scattered throughout the

southern portion of the Region, especially in Thunder Bay District. Many are of the portable type. The availability of substitutes for lumber products and the more efficient utilization of wood have reduced activity in the sawmill industry at both regional and Provincial levels. As a result, shipments of the Region's sawmill industry have fallen off by 11 per cent from \$9.7 million in 1949 to \$8.6 million in 1956. The number of sawmilling establishments (137 in 1956) also decreased during that period as did the number of employees, which stood at 690 in 1956. In that year the Region contributed 12 per cent of the Provincial sawmill output.

Although relatively less wood is now used in residential construction than in the past, the increased building activity in the Province and in the country as a whole will tend to favour the sawmill industry in general. In addition, Ontario's expanding mining industry may well bring about an enlarged market for mining timber, while the rapid growth in the tourist trade should increase the demand for lumber used in summer cottage and boat construction. The adaptation of wood to new uses will further stimulate the industry.



The Wood-Using Industries

Establishments in the wood-using industries (those in which the principal raw material is wood) numbered 38 in 1956, six more than in 1949. Wood for planed and matched lumber, furniture, boxes, barrels and other products of a similar nature is obtained mostly from sawmills, while veneer and plywood are generally manufactured directly from logs or bolts.

In 1956, gross value of production in the wood-using industries amounted to \$3.9 million. Although this represented a considerable decrease from 1949, net value during this period rose by about 22 per cent to \$1.8 million. This was due to the fact that the expenditure on fuel and electricity was relatively stable, while the cost of materials used declined by 68 per cent. These industries, in 1956, gave employment to 670 persons.

The wood-using industries, especially those producing furniture, are faced with mounting competition from such substitutes as metals and plastics. However, population growth, which is spurring activity in the construction industry, can be expected to enlarge the market for the related wood-using industries. Moreover, wood is still used in many high-quality products, and there are many instances where no satisfactory substitute for wood exists.

Mining

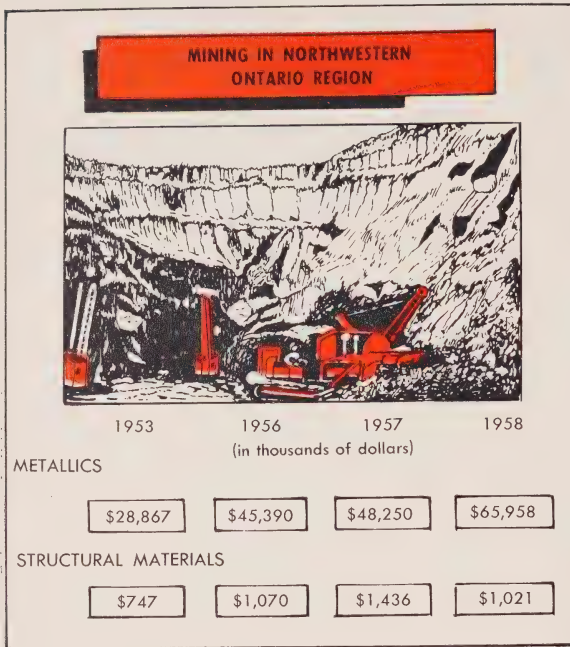
Northwestern Ontario, underlain for the greater part by the mineral-rich rock formations of the Canadian Shield, is the Province's second most important mineral-producing Region. The spectacular mining developments of

the past few years, more especially in the base metal field, have spurred not only the expansion of existing communities (Atikokan) but the creation of new ones (Manitouwadge). In addition, they have encouraged the extension of banking and retail outlets, provided markets for primary and secondary manufacturing industries, stimulated settlement in areas which would otherwise have remained uninhabited, and opened up new employment opportunities. Furthermore, millions of dollars have been expended on railway construction in the vicinities of Manitouwadge and Steep Rock and

on the improvement of rail transportation facilities between Atikokan and Port Arthur. At the latter, docking facilities have been expanded to cope with the large shipments of iron ore from the Steep Rock Range.

Mining activity has been fostered by the construction of access roads under the Province's Mining and Access Roads Program, inaugurated in 1951 and aimed at stimulating the development of proven mining properties and linking remote communities with established transportation routes. Since 1951, the Ontario Government's total expenditure in the Region for this purpose has exceeded \$2.2 million. The road between Geraldton and Nakina (43 miles) and that linking Caramat with Highway No. 11 (20 miles) were among the projects completed in 1958. These two roads are now known as Highways No. 584 and No. 625, respectively.

It is expected that Federal-Provincial negotiations, which are now in the final stage, will accelerate Ontario's access roads programs. In anticipation of ratification of these inter-governmental plans, construction has started on a 13-mile stretch of road southward from Savant Lake, as part of a proposed 25-mile road connecting this centre with Highway No. 17. A 30-mile road northward from Port Arthur is also being built. Scheduled to be constructed this year is a 15-mile road from Pellatt (on Highway No. 596) to Menaki, where



it will connect with a 40-mile low-standard Hydro road going north. Furthermore, tenders have been called for the building of a 40-mile road from Cavell north to the Anaconda interests in the vicinity of Percy Lake and Melchett Lake. The construction of a road from Cavell to Nakina (about 15 miles) is under study.

In only six years, the value of the Region's mineral production more than doubled from \$29.6 million in 1953 to \$67.0 million in 1958. Metallics (gold, copper, iron ore, zinc, silver and lead) with a value of \$66 million represented 99 per cent of the aggregate, while structural materials—predominantly sand and gravel—accounted for the remainder.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1953 AND 1958

Mineral	Volume			Value		
	1953	1958	% Change 1958/1953	1953	1958	% Change 1958/1953
	(000's)	(000's)		(\$000's)	(\$000's)	
Gold.....(troy oz.)	454	598	31.7	15,621	20,315	30.0
Copper.....(lbs.)	..	69,257	..	..	17,605	..
Iron Ore.....(tons)	1,458	1,340	-8.1	13,201	14,001	6.1
Zinc.....(lbs.)	..	108,124	..	..	11,764	..
Silver.....(troy oz.)	55	2,282	4,049.0	46	1,981	4,206.5
Lead.....(lbs.)	..	2,573	..	..	292	..
Sand and Gravel... (tons)	306	1,224	300.0	188	869 ¹	362.2
Other*	..	..	..	558	152	-72.8
Total.....				<u>29,614</u>	<u>66,979</u>	126.2

*Clay products, granite and trap.

¹Estimated.

For many years iron ore and gold were the main mineral products of Northwestern Ontario until the extraction of copper, zinc and lead commenced in 1957. In the following year these three metals together accounted for 44 per cent of the Region's value of mineral production. Further developments of a similar magnitude may follow when additional dormant resources are tapped. A growing diversification of the Region's mineral output is also expected to result from recent discoveries, e.g., lithium, nickel and asbestos. Since world demand for most base metals and many other minerals is expected to increase, it seems likely that a further development of Northwestern Ontario's mineral resources will take place. The Ontario Government's active participation in this process is demonstrated in particular by its recent decision to carry out an airborne magnetic survey covering an area of 60,000 square miles, north of the main C.N.R. line between Nakina and Sioux Lookout. The cost of this program is estimated at \$400,000, of which the Federal Government will contribute 25 per cent. This is to be the most extensive project of such a nature ever carried out by a Canadian government.

Gold

Northwestern Ontario's gold shipments were valued at \$20.3 million in 1958, when output totalled 598,000 troy ozs. Between 1953 and 1958, the volume

of shipments rose by 31.7 per cent, while the value increased by 30.0 per cent. The value of the Region's gold production in 1958 represented 22 per cent of that for Ontario and 13 per cent of the total for Canada.

The Red Lake area, with five producing mines, is the principal gold camp. Its shipments in 1958 aggregated 440,228 troy ozs., valued at about \$15 million or 75 per cent of total gold production in the Region. The remainder was accounted for by three mines, located at Little Longlac, Pickle Crow and Beardmore. While gold is the principal product of these mines, the production of this metal as a by-product of copper commenced in 1957 at Manitouwadge. In 1958, employees in the industry approximated 1,800 and payrolls \$7.3 million.

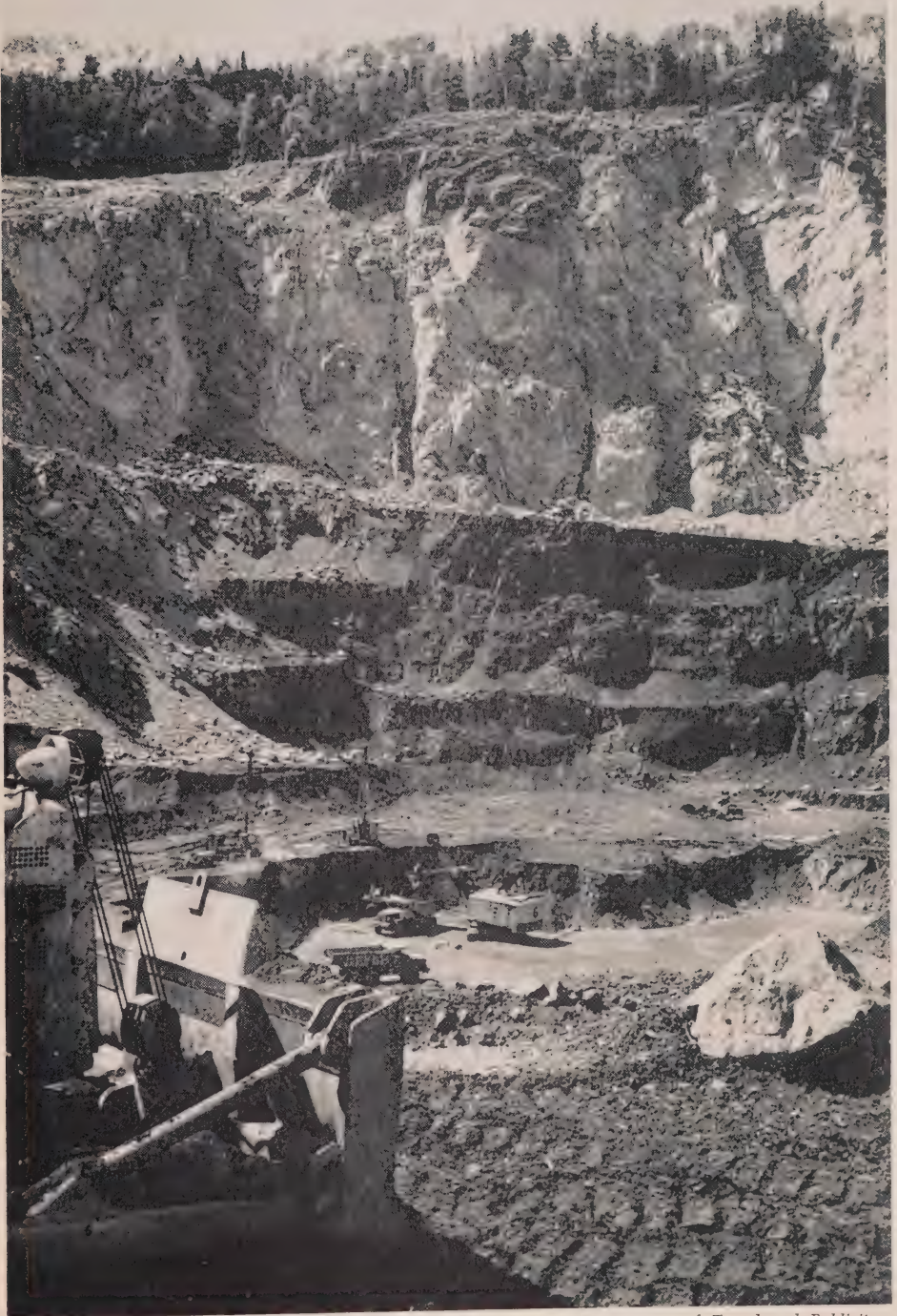
A renewed interest in gold is evidenced by the restaking of old properties and the exploration of new areas, especially in the vicinity of Red Lake, where 2,657 claims were staked in 1958. This was 1,597 more than in 1957. High-grade ores are being discovered at Red Lake as a result of depth development programs. Furthermore, in many cases average recovery per ton is increasing substantially. In 1958, the cost-aid payments to marginal and high-cost mines under the Federal Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act—aimed at compensating for growing production costs—were increased. This, together with technological improvements, should further strengthen the position of the Region's gold mining industry.

Copper and Zinc

In 1957 the production of copper and zinc was undertaken by two mines—Geco and Willroy—in the Manitouwadge area. As a result of the appearance of these two new producers, copper ranked second in value among Northwestern Ontario's minerals in 1958, while zinc took fourth place. The Region's copper production last year stood at 69.3 million pounds, valued at \$17.6 million—25 per cent of the Provincial and 10 per cent of the Canadian total; for zinc the corresponding figures were 108 million pounds with a value of \$11.8 million, representing all of Ontario's and 13 per cent of Canada's output of this metal.

The principal product of Geco mines is copper, but it also turns out lesser amounts of zinc, gold and silver. Willroy, on the other hand, is essentially a zinc mine with a smaller production of copper, lead, silver and gold. It ranks third in importance among Canada's zinc producers. About \$22 million was expended by Geco for bringing its mine into operation, while for Willroy the corresponding figure was \$8 million. Another mine, the Coldstream Copper Mines at Kashabowie, also commenced production in 1957. Although compelled to close down in 1958 due to the low price of copper, it plans to resume production when the market for copper strengthens.

A growing interest in copper is evident throughout the Region. Last year, for example, the Shield Development Company carried out drilling operations in the vicinity of the Coldstream Copper mines, while the Eastern Mining and Smelting Corporation has undertaken development work on its property in the Gordon Lake area.



Courtesy—Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity

Open pit mining operations, Steep Rock Iron Mines, Atikokan.

Iron Ore

Over 3.5 million tons of iron ore—valued at \$27.4 million—were produced in Northwestern Ontario in 1956, two and one-half times the level of output in 1953. However, in 1957 and part of 1958 the activity of steel mills, particularly in the United States, fell off sharply to a level in some cases more than 50 per cent below that of 1956. As a result the value of Northwestern Ontario's output of iron ore was reduced to \$19.9 million in 1957 and \$14.0 million in 1958. Similar decreases took place in other iron ore producing areas on the North American continent. During the second half of 1958 a favourable turn became evident in the iron and steel industry. It is expected that this upward trend will continue. This optimistic outlook is confirmed by the fact that expansion plans in the main iron and steel producing countries have not been halted.

Northwestern Ontario's 1958 output of iron ore (1,339,521 tons) represented 37 per cent of Ontario's and over 8 per cent of Canada's production of this mineral. Steep Rock Iron Mines Ltd. supplied 96.7 per cent of the Region's total, while the remainder (44,400 tons) came from a new producer, Canadian Charleson Ltd.

The development of Steep Rock Iron Mines near Atikokan was an engineering feat that entailed not only the draining of Steep Rock Lake but also the diversion of rivers. Since the Company commenced development operations in 1943, its capital expenditure has exceeded \$200 million, while a further \$20 million will be expended in 1959. Almost 22 million tons of ore have been shipped so far. The ores are of a high-grade open hearth and blast furnace type. Two ore-treatment plants have recently been constructed. In 1958, 784 people earning \$3.9 million in salaries and wages were employed. It is expected that about 1,800 persons will be employed when the Company reaches its annual production target of 5.5 million tons.

High-grade iron deposits adjoining those under development by Steep Rock Iron Mines have been leased by this Company to the Caland Ore Company, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Inland Steel Company of Chicago. Dredging operations are in progress and a total of about 138 million cubic yards have so far been removed from the lake bed, while a further 25 million cubic feet remain. An initial shipment of 750,000 tons is expected in 1960 and output should reach 3 million tons annually by 1969. By that time the Company may well employ over 1,000 men. The total expenditure on bringing the mine into operation is expected to exceed \$60 million. Canadian Charleson has leased large hematite-bearing gravel deposits in the Steep Rock area, and the production of high-grade iron ore as a result of upgrading the gravel began in 1958. The total expenditure in developing the mine was approximately \$3 million. By 1965 the Company expects to ship about 270,000 tons annually. Total annual iron ore output from the Steep Rock Range is expected to exceed eight million tons in the mid 1960's, more than twice Canada's production in 1950.

The diminishing high-grade ore reserves of the Mesabi Range in the United States and the increasing demand for steel encourage the development of iron ore properties in the Region. Other contributing factors are the availability of natural gas and the expected greater demand for low-grade iron ore. Besides the producing companies and those nearing the production stage, several others are active in the area. Anaconda, for example, plans to develop extensive deposits of low-grade iron about 40 miles north of Nakina. A considerable amount of exploration work has also been undertaken on a belt of iron extending from Bruce Lake to Lake St. Joseph, a distance of 135 miles.

Silver

Before 1957, Northwestern Ontario's silver was produced as a by-product of the gold mines. In 1956, the Region's output of this metal was 62,000 troy ounces with a value of \$55,000. The copper-zinc mines of the Manitouwadge area which entered production at the end of 1957 also extract silver as a by-product. As a result, silver production in 1958 jumped to a volume of 2,282,000 troy ounces, valued at \$1,981,000, of which 97 per cent came from the Manitouwadge area. In 1958, 28 per cent of Ontario's total silver production originated in the Northwestern Ontario Region.

Lead

As a by-product of its zinc operations, Willroy, at Manitouwadge, in 1958 supplied 2.6 million pounds of lead, valued at almost \$0.3 million.

Structural Materials

Structural materials valued at an estimated \$1.0 million were produced in 1958, 37 per cent more than in 1953. Shipments of sand and gravel, the major category, stood at 1.2 million tons or four times the 1953 total, and were valued at \$0.9 million. Lesser quantities of clay products, granite and trap also were produced.

Most of the output is used by the construction industry and demand is dependent more on local than on national markets. Expansion is expected to follow closely the growth in the Region's construction industry.

Other Minerals

Prospecting activity has led to the discovery of numerous other minerals in Northwestern Ontario. Manganese, for example, is found at Steep Rock, while reserves of over three million tons of lithium are present in Thunder Bay District. Deposits of cobalt, asbestos, molybdenum, nickel, beryllium and uranium also are known to be located in the Region.

Agriculture

Northwestern Ontario's agriculture plays an important part in the Region's economy as a supplier of fresh farm products to its urban and industrial centres. The total value of agricultural production, although well below that of the Region's major industries, is likely to increase with the expansion of the area's population and economy. The construction of roads, such as that between Fort Frances and Atikokan, will open new markets and stimulate agricultural development.

The Region contains three per cent of Ontario's farmland. There are some 3,000 farms in Northwestern Ontario. They cover an area of approximately 600,000 acres, about one-third of which is improved land. Although new land was brought into production between 1951 and 1956, the number of farms fell by 17 per cent and the total area of farmland by 15 per cent. Average farm size, however, increased to 192 acres, more than 50 acres above that for the Province. Three-fifths of the Region's farms are medium-sized units of 130 to 399 acres. Thunder Bay accounts for the majority of those under 130 acres and Rainy River for over one-half of the units with an area in excess of 400 acres.

**NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE AREA OF FARMS IN THE
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956**

	Total Number of Farms (No.)	Total Area of Farms (Acres)	Proportion of Total Land Area in Farms (%)	Average Area per Farm (Acres)
Kenora.....	462	101,881	0.1	220.5
Rainy River.....	1,177	273,378	5.9	232.3
Thunder Bay.....	1,486	225,244	0.7	151.6
Total.....	<u>3,125</u>	<u>600,503</u>	0.4	192.2

Farmland acreage is largest in Rainy River, the smallest of Northwestern Ontario's three administrative Districts. It has richer soils and a more favourable climate than other parts of the Region, and is one of the most prosperous farming areas in the Province. Within the District, the farmland is concentrated in the westernmost part between Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods. A high degree of localization is also a feature of agriculture in Thunder Bay, where more than four-fifths of the farmland is situated within a 40-mile radius of the Lakehead cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, and in Kenora, where the greater part of the land devoted to agriculture is in the immediate vicinity of Kenora, and more important, of Dryden.

A decline in the number of farm workers has been brought about by the employment opportunities in the expanding mining, manufacturing and service industries. Higher wages in non-agricultural occupations have naturally been a particular attraction to the younger and more mobile workers. In addition, many farm proprietors have been drawn into more lucrative occupations, either

abandoning their land or continuing to farm it on a part-time basis. Those who have chosen to remain on the land have modernized and consolidated their holdings. Tractors, for example, were found on 59 per cent of the Region's farms in 1956 and motor trucks on 48 per cent. This compares with 42 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, in 1951. Furthermore, the proportion of farms supplied with electric power, which permits the widespread use of labour-saving devices, rose from 51 per cent to 77 per cent in this period. Farmers close to growing urban markets have benefited from the increased demand for fresh agricultural produce and have been less vulnerable than those who farm in more remote areas.

Northwestern Ontario's total farm population in 1951 was 19,000, but it has since fallen to about 14,000. Nearly all of the Region's farms are owner-operated; approximately one-sixth utilize paid labour and one-eighth unpaid family labour. Dairy and forest products contribute the major share of farm cash income, which in recent years has approximated \$8.5 million annually.

Almost one-half of the farms are commercial crop and livestock farms, i.e., farms on which the operators devote the greater part of their time to farming for commercial purposes. Of the total area of improved land, two-thirds is under crop—primarily hay and oats—and the remainder is predominantly pasture. Most of the unimproved land is woodland, which covers about two-fifths of the total farm area.

CONDITION OF FARM LAND IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956

	Area (Acres)	Area as Proportion of Total Farm Land (%)
IMPROVED LAND.....	184,059	30.6
Under Crop.....	123,318	20.5
Pasture.....	42,070	7.0
Other Improved Land.....	18,671	3.1
UNIMPROVED LAND.....	416,444	69.4
Woodland.....	241,145	40.2
Other Unimproved Land.....	175,299	29.2
Total.....	<u>600,503</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Although the Northwestern Ontario Region is large in area, much of the land in its present state is unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The Hudson Bay Lowlands in the north, for example, are remote from potential markets and almost inaccessible, and are not likely to be farmed on account of their sub-tundra climate and bog soils. The southern sector of the Region, part of the Canadian Shield, offers a greater agricultural potential, although it is at present largely covered by dense forest. However, any large-scale conversion of forest-land into farmland requires careful planning and many years of hard work which, at this time, do not appear to be economically justified. On account of its short growing season and often untimely rainfall, the southern sector is probably best suited to the raising of dairy and beef cattle.

Recognizing the problems involved in developing new land, the Ontario Government, whose Department of Agriculture maintains offices at Dryden, Emo and Port Arthur, gives substantial aid to farmers in the Region. In 1958, about 120 took advantage of financial assistance for the clearing and breaking of their land, while Government subsidies were used by 28 farmers for the digging of wells to improve their farm water supply. The Junior Farmer Establishment Loan Corporation, set up by the Provincial Government in 1952, makes loans to enable young farmers to purchase and operate farms. Numerous agricultural societies, fairs and 4-H clubs stimulate the farming spirit.

In spite of the decline in the acreage of farmland and the number of agricultural workers, the forecast for the future is favourable. Indicative of an increasing interest in agriculture in Northwestern Ontario is the expanding cattle, sheep, pig and poultry population and the rising acreage devoted to field crops. Furthermore, the general improvement in livestock prices appears to have stimulated a return to full-time farming in Rainy River, where Dutch immigrants in recent years have been particularly successful in farm operations. A greater interest in scientific farm management is being shown throughout the Region. The completion of a highway linking Fort Frances with Atikokan will have a major impact on agriculture in Rainy River, enabling fresh produce to reach the Lakehead market more easily.

Livestock and Poultry

The raising of livestock and poultry in the Region is being encouraged by the Ontario Government, which, besides maintaining subsidized veterinary units, artificial insemination centres and experimental stations, is endeavouring to improve the quality of the livestock with imports of breeder cattle from elsewhere. Several shipments are made annually under the Northern Ontario Freight Assistance Policy. Many dairy cattle, including purebred Holsteins, have been introduced into the Region, while Hereford calves were purchased from Alberta in 1957 so that Thunder Bay farmers might gain experience in the raising of beef cattle. In 1958, this District imported some 150 feeder cattle from Manitoba. Farmers in Northwestern Ontario have formed Bull Loaning Associations, which entitle them to borrow good purebred beef bulls under the Bull Loaning Policy. In order to stimulate sheep farming, a number of purebred rams were bought in 1957 and 1958 for Rainy River.

The cattle population rose by 10,350, or 45 per cent, between 1951 and 1958. Dairy cattle, found primarily in Thunder Bay and Rainy River, represented approximately one-third of the increase. The number of beef cattle in Rainy River, which accounts for two-thirds of the Regional total, almost doubled in this period, and interest in beef cattle has remained high in that District since then. Almost all of the market cattle produced in Northwestern Ontario are sold in the public stock yards at Toronto or Winnipeg. An increase in the sheep population has occurred in both Kenora and Rainy River—about four-fifths of the Region's sheep are raised on farms in the latter District—but the losses brought about by stray dogs and other predatory animals have caused a declining interest in Thunder Bay. However, the hog population has risen in

In 1958, the Region's farmers sold about 51 million pounds of milk to commercial dairies, while commercial fluid milk sales exceeded 17 million quarts. The average price paid to farmers, whose milk cash income stood at \$2.6 million, was considerably higher than that paid in the Province as a whole. As elsewhere, there has been a shift in sales procedure and the type of container used.

Last year, creamery butter production aggregated 449,000 pounds, an increase of ten per cent since 1951. Rainy River accounted for more than 99.8 per cent and Thunder Bay for the remainder in 1958. The Region produced no cheddar cheese in 1951; in 1955 output stood at 153,000 pounds, but in 1958 it had fallen to 2,121 pounds. All the production came from Thunder Bay, where several cheese factories have been compelled to close because of the growth of the market for fluid milk.

Field Crops

Due to the interest in cattle raising, the Region's principal field crops are hay and oats, with a value in 1958 of \$2.6 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. Rainy River is the leading producer of both. Mixed grains, barley, wheat, rye and corn, with an aggregate value in 1958 of \$0.3 million, are also grown. Government aid is given for the production and marketing of potatoes, the output of which was valued at \$0.6 million in 1958. The primary potato producing District is Thunder Bay, where Upsala is particularly famed for its crop.

The total value in 1958 of all field crops, excluding seeded pasture, was \$4.5 million. Acreage under field crops totalled 129,075, some 2,800 acres more than in the previous year. A further 43,000 acres were devoted to seeded pasture.

ACREAGE AND FARM VALUE OF SELECTED FIELD CROPS IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1957 AND 1958

	Acreage			Total Farm Value		
	1951	1957	1958	1951	1957	1958
	(Acres)			(Thousands of Dollars)		
Hay.....	100,400	95,700	94,800	3,202	2,415	2,615
Oats.....	13,800	20,900	24,400	594	697	889
Mixed Grains.....	2,300	4,000	3,900	121	154	174
Potatoes.....	1,600	1,800	1,900	527	432	573
All Other Field Crops ¹	14,700	3,900	4,100	752	150	209
Total ¹	132,800	126,300	129,100	5,196	3,848	4,460
Seeded Pasture.....	19,300	23,900	43,000			
Grand Total.....	152,100	150,200	172,100			

¹Excluding Seeded Pasture.

In 1958, acreage for mixed grains, oats and potatoes was larger than in 1951. Although acreage under hay declined between 1951 and 1958, that under seeded pasture more than doubled during this period. The flax acreage fell from 8,400 to 740 between 1951 and 1958.

Fishing, Trapping and Fur Farming

Northwestern Ontario's commercial fishing and fur industries employ several thousand people, especially in the vast interior of the Region. A small sector of the population, made up mainly of Indians, is wholly dependent upon these industries for its livelihood. However, in terms of production value, the fishing and fur industries make a considerably smaller contribution to the Region's economy than do the major industries.

The Ontario Government furnishes important aid and support to these industries through its scientific research programs. It maintains fish cultural stations at Port Arthur, Dorion, Kenora and Fort Frances, and has carried out fish tagging operations in several areas, including the Nipigon River, where the yellow pickerel were under observation. Studies on yellow pickerel and lake trout have been undertaken in Whitefish Bay, while coarse fish removal operations have been performed in many waters. Experiments at the Dorion Trout Rearing Station have involved the use of pelletized food. An interest in salmon is being shown in the more northerly waters of the Region. Chum salmon eyed eggs, purchased in the United States and cultured at Port Arthur, have been planted in the Mishimattawa, Winisk and Attawapiskat rivers. In addition, pink salmon eggs from British Columbia were planted in Goose Creek after cultivation at Port Arthur. Together with Federal and United States authorities, the Ontario Government is striving to overcome the ravages of the sea-lamprey, responsible for the reduced lake trout population of Lake Superior. Electric barriers and weirs have been placed in most of the streams where the lamprey spawns, and successful experiments with chemicals were carried out in 1958. In that year, a quarter million lake trout yearlings were planted in the western end of Lake Superior.

To assist the fur trappers, the Provincial Government co-operates with the Federal Government in carrying out scientific studies to determine the factors controlling the number of fur-bearing animals and the size of the harvest. Among the controlling factors under study are food, shelter, weather, disease and predators. To prevent a gradual depletion, quotas have been established for several species, such as beaver, marten and fisher. The Ontario Government assists the fur industry in various ways. In 1958, for example, it transported beaver by air from Kenora to the Big Trout Lake area as part of a re-stocking program designed to assist the Indian population. It makes grants to the Ontario Fur Breeders Association Incorporated for educational and other programs in the interests of the Ontario breeders.

Fishing

In recent years, only slight fluctuations have occurred in the annual catch of the Region's commercial fisheries. A high of 8.3 million pounds was recorded in 1952 and a low of 7.6 million pounds in 1951 and 1956. The 1957 catch aggregated 8.0 million pounds—16 per cent of the Provincial total—and had a value of \$1.0 million.

The relative stability in the volume of fish landed contrasts with the fluctuations in the number of men, boats and licences. Persons employed in

the commercial fishing industry totalled 863 in 1957, as against more than 1,200 in 1951. For some years the number of boats declined from the 1951 total of 725. In 1955, however, it began to increase and reached a level of 556 in 1957. Most of the licences issued in the Region are for gill net fishing. Their number has shown only minor fluctuations in recent years, but the number of licences for other fishing methods has decreased.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF COMMERCIAL FISHING IN THE
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1957**

Year	Number of Licences		Number of Men	Number of Boats	Catch	
	Gill Net	Other Types			(000's lbs.)	(\$000's)
1951	356	113	1,264	725	7,555	1,335
1952	363	96	1,229	653	8,256	1,361
1953	364	90	1,139	606	7,800	1,062
1954	360	95	1,037	480	7,949	1,040
1955	288	85	1,054	496	7,686	1,105
1956	387	69	931	515	7,600	1,084
1957	386	63	863	556	8,024	1,012

Yellow pickerel and whitefish are the principal species landed. Lesser quantities of northern pike, lake trout and sturgeon are also caught. Although two-fifths of the catch in 1957 was represented by miscellaneous species, these accounted for only one-tenth of the aggregate value. In that year, the Region was responsible for more than four-fifths of the Province's northern pike and lake trout catch. In addition, one-half of Ontario's whitefish and about one-fifth of its sturgeon and yellow pickerel were landed in Northwestern Ontario. The average price per pound of the principal species ranged from 80 cents for sturgeon to 18 cents for yellow pickerel, while that of the miscellaneous species stood at three cents.

The production of yellow pickerel (1.8 million pounds in 1957), whitefish (1.7 million pounds) and northern pike (0.8 million pounds) has not been subject to the wide fluctuations which have been evident in the sturgeon and lake trout catch. Landings of lake trout, for example, stood at one million pounds in 1955, but fell by 57 per cent to 0.4 million pounds in 1957. A high of 86,000 pounds in 1952 and a low of 28,000 pounds in 1954 were recorded for sturgeon. The catch of the miscellaneous species rose from 2.0 million pounds in 1951 to 3.3 million pounds in 1957.

Two-thirds of the catch comes from the Region's inland waters—principally the Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, Rainy Lake and Lake Nipigon. Landings in these waters in 1957 aggregated 5.5 million pounds. The more important species caught were yellow pickerel and whitefish, each accounting for 28 per cent of the total. Lesser quantities of northern pike, lake trout and sturgeon were also landed. Lake Superior was responsible for the remaining one-third. Lake trout was the principal species landed, followed, in descending order, by yellow pickerel, whitefish, sturgeon and northern pike. Only in lake trout and the miscellaneous species did the catch in Lake Superior exceed that of the inland waters.

Trapping and Fur Farming

Both wild, fur-bearing animals trapped in the interior and fur bearers raised on fur farms contribute to Northwestern Ontario's fur output. In 1957, about 170,000 pelts, valued at \$1 million, were produced. In that year, the traplines contributed more than nine-tenths of the pelts and four-fifths of the total value. Twenty per cent of the Province's pelt output from traplines and five per cent of its fur farm production came from the Region.

The principal furs from the traplines are muskrat (about one-half of the total number of pelts produced), beaver (one-quarter) and mink (one-tenth). Lesser quantities of other species, such as otter, marten and fisher, are also obtained. On a value basis, however, beaver ranks first and makes up one-half of the total, while mink accounts for a further one-quarter. The average price per pelt ranges from about \$23 for otter to \$1 for muskrat.

Some 2,800 trappers—mostly Indians—operate in the Region. They produce about one-half of the Province's trapline output of otter and fisher pelts, one-quarter of the marten, one-third of the mink and beaver, and one-seventh of the muskrat. The bulk of the pelts comes from the Patricia portion of Kenora.

Of Northwestern Ontario's fur farms, approximately one-half are located in Thunder Bay District. The Region's fur farms have been decreasing in number. In 1957, there were 29—a drop of more than 70 per cent since 1951. The decline in the number of fur farms has been brought about by high operating costs, the uncertainty of future prices, and the susceptibility of the animals to diseases such as virus enteritis and distemper. The output consists mainly of mink, due to the increasing demand for this type of fur which has been stimulated by extensive prestige advertising.

Fur farmers and trappers in Northwestern Ontario are faced with a variety of problems. Synthetic furs, together with fluctuations in demand occasioned by fashion changes, have been responsible for price dislocations. Furthermore, forest fires often cause more damage to animals than to timber and are a great and constant menace to the trapping industry.

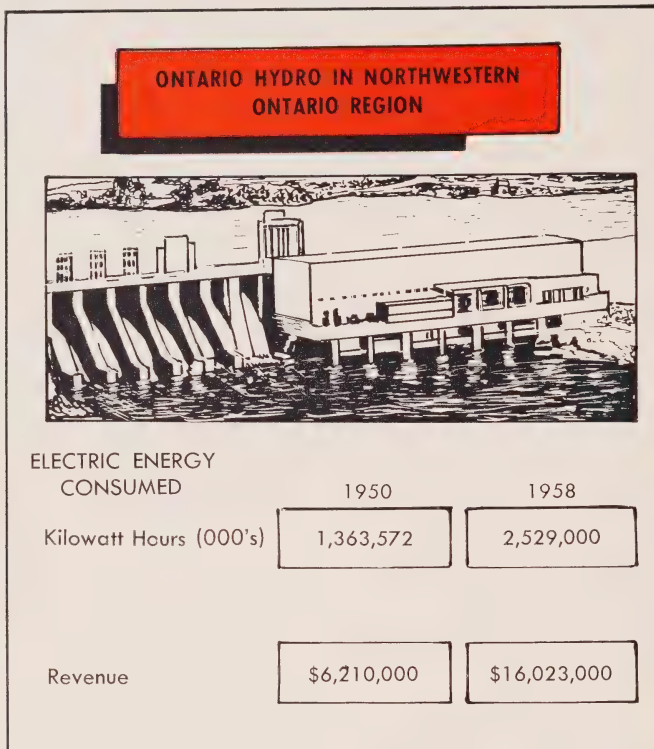
Energy

Abundant supplies of power, especially of electricity, have in large part been responsible for the transformation of Northwestern Ontario from a relatively unknown area of forests and lakes into one of important manufacturing and mining enterprises. Fuel supplies in this Region, where the relationship between energy consumption and industrial growth is so marked, have increased considerably in the past few years, particularly in 1958, when several projects, including the trans-Canada natural gas pipeline and additional hydro-electric generating capacity, were completed. Such works have had a major impact on the economy through the demand for both labour and materials. A widening

selection of energy sources, together with a trend away from solid fuels, such as coal and wood, to electricity, natural gas and petroleum products is evident.

Electricity

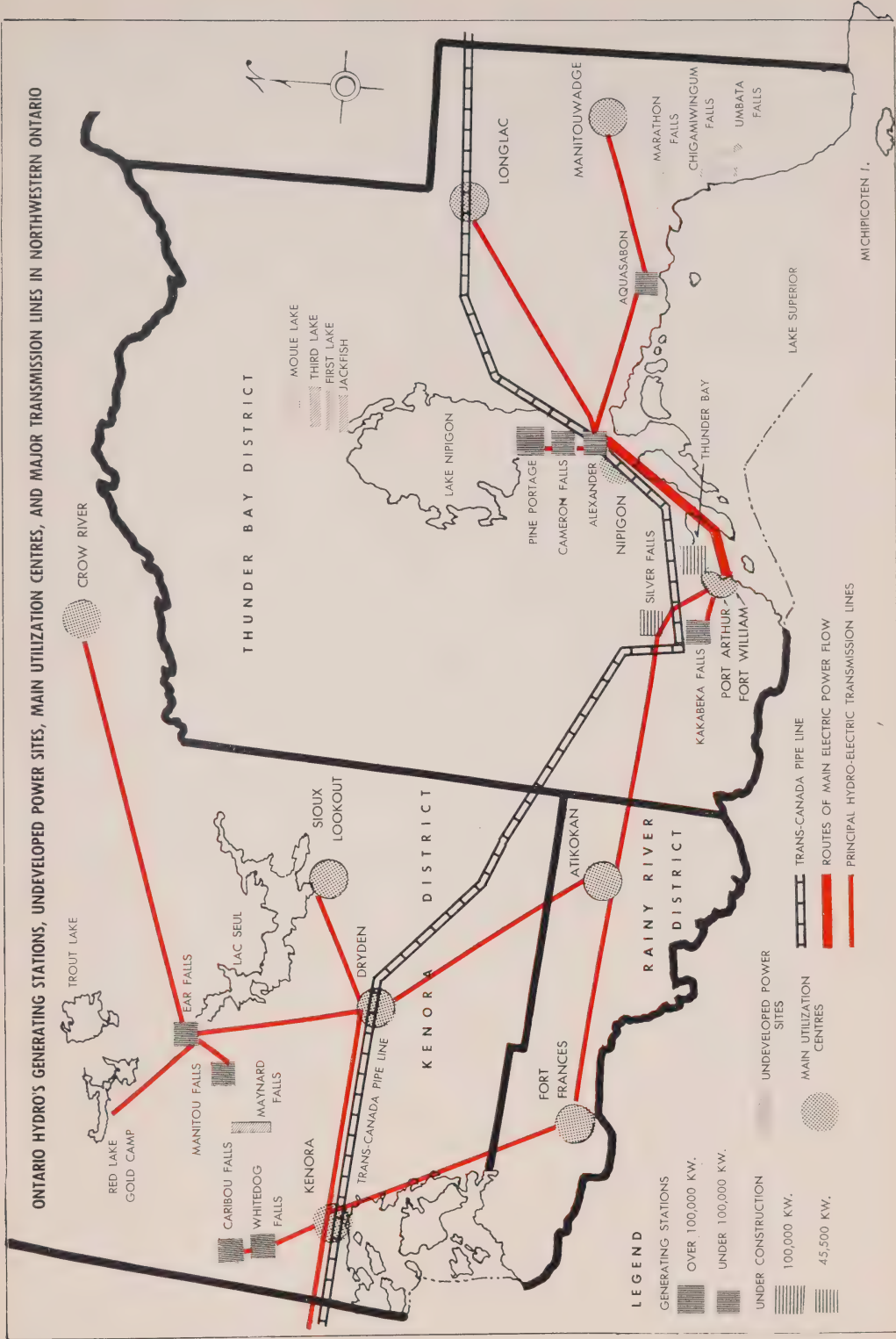
Lakes and rivers in profusion have enabled The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the principal supplier of electricity, to construct a number of hydraulic generating stations in the Region. In addition, it has acquired Kakabeka Falls Generating Station. At the close of 1958, their dependable peak capacity aggregated 528,600 kw. approximately 405,500 kw. or 330 per cent more than in 1945.



The Commission, which intends to keep ahead of demand at all times, has in recent years undertaken an augmented construction program. This included new plants, enlargements to existing stations and extended transmission facilities. Of the nine generating stations now in service, five have come into operation since 1945. A further three have had additional units installed during this period.

Generating plants were opened in 1958 at Whitedog Falls on the Winnipeg River and Caribou Falls on the English River. Both are remotely controlled from Kenora. Their total cost of construction was \$45 million. In the same year, new units were installed at the Alexander and Cameron Falls generating

ONTARIO HYDRO'S GENERATING STATIONS, UNDEVELOPED POWER SITES, MAIN UTILIZATION CENTRES, AND MAJOR TRANSMISSION LINES IN NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO



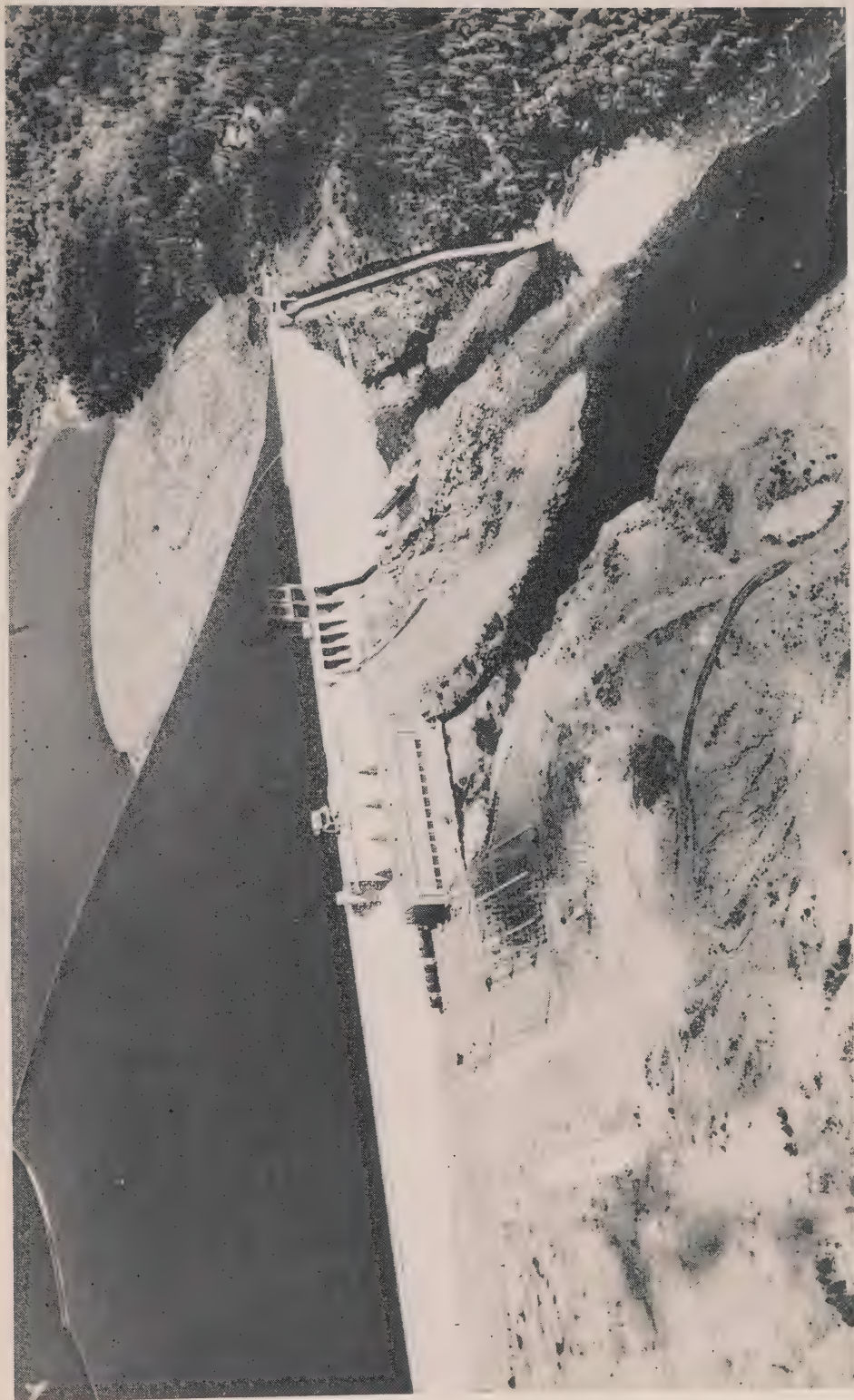
stations on the Nipigon River, while the completion of a channel in 1957 for the diversion of water from Lake St. Joseph to Lac Seul via the Root River permitted the installation of another unit at Manitou Falls. Other Ontario Hydro generating plants are at Pine Portage on the Nipigon River, Aguasabon on the river of the same name, Kakabeka Falls on the Kaministiquia, and Ear Falls on the English River. The station at Rat Rapids on the Albany is no longer in continuous operation.

**GENERATING STATIONS OF THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION
OF ONTARIO IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION,
DECEMBER 31, 1958, SHOWING INCREASED CAPACITY SINCE 1945**

	Year of Installation		Additional Capacity Installed Since 1945	Dependable Peak Capacity
	First Unit	Latest Unit		
			(kw.)	(kw.)
Pine Portage.....	1950	1954	119,200	119,200
Cameron Falls.....	1920	1958	19,100	76,700
Caribou Falls.....	1958	1958	67,500	67,500
Manitou Falls.....	1956	1958	65,700	65,700
Alexander.....	1930	1958	11,300	60,900
Whitedog Falls.....	1958	1958	53,700	53,700
Aguasabon.....	1948	1948	44,000	44,000
Kakabeka Falls.....	1906	1914	..	25,000
Ear Falls.....	1929	1948	6,000	15,900
Total Capacity.....			<u>386,500</u>	<u>528,600</u>

Currently under construction is a \$16.5 million generating plant at Silver Falls on the Kaministiquia River. Scheduled for service in 1959, it will be remotely controlled from Port Arthur and have a capacity of 45,500 kw. Ontario Hydro is also erecting a \$26 million thermal-electric generating station at Fort William. Its initial capacity will be 100,000 kw. when operations commence in 1961, and provision is being made for enlargement to one million kw. as power demands increase in this area. Such a station will enable the Commission both to supply electric power in times of very low water conditions and to supplement present hydraulic resources. In addition, studies have been carried out at seven undeveloped hydraulic sites having a combined potential capacity of 200,000 kw. The development of these sites, including Maynard Falls on the English River and Umbata Falls on the White River, will be co-ordinated with the installation of additional thermal capacity.

Facilities for the distribution of electric power are being improved and extended by Ontario Hydro throughout the Region. Transmission lines connect the stations at Pine Portage, Cameron Falls and Alexander with the Lakehead. From Alexander Generating Station, lines proceed to Longlac and Manitouwadge in the east and from the Lakehead to Moose Lake (near Atikokan), Fort Frances, Dryden and Kenora in the west. A line from Dryden joins Manitou Falls and Ear Falls to the system, while lines have recently been built to link the new generating stations at Caribou and Whitedog Falls with Kenora. The completion of a 100-mile section between Kenora and Fort Frances and the purchase of 62 miles of lines eastwards from Fort Frances mean that Moose Lake and Kenora are now connected by two distinct transmission lines. Numerous secondary lines serve smaller communities.



Courtesy - Ontario Hydro

The 119,200-kilowatt Pine Portage Generating Station on the Nipigon River, 73 miles northeast of Port Arthur
The dam is 3,100 feet long, with a maximum height of 140 feet.

At the end of 1957, there were six rural operating areas, with 1,944 miles of distribution line and 11,904 rural customers, approximately one-third of whom lived on farms. This represented a net increase of 899 miles and 6,580 customers since 1950. The number of municipal utilities served under cost contract stood at eight, one was served under a fixed rate agreement, while seven local systems, including those of the mining communities of Red Lake and Pickle Lake, received electricity from the Commission. Ontario Hydro began to serve Sioux Narrows in 1957, and both Nakina and Rainy River in 1958.

Although the Northwestern Division of Ontario Hydro is not electrically connected by transmission lines with the rest of the Province, an interconnection was made in 1956 with the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board. Besides providing increased system security and the opportunity to dispose of surplus energy to the mutual benefit of both systems, it enables the best use to be made of storage water. In 1957, Ontario Hydro purchased 67.2 million kwh. of electrical energy from the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board, which in turn bought 1.4 million kwh. from Ontario Hydro.

Electric energy sales to customers served by the Commission and its associated municipal utilities increased by 69 per cent between 1950 and 1957, when 2.3 billion kwh. were sold. Sales of electricity to farm and commercial customers rose by 256 per cent and 103 per cent, respectively, in this period, while domestic service sales increased by 74 per cent. Industry, however, is the principal customer, accounting in 1957 for approximately 85 per cent of total sales. Intensified mining activity and the expansion of the pulp and paper industry are important causes of the increased demand for power and the resultant installation of additional capacity. In 1957, Hydro alone supplied 1.3 billion kwh. to the Region's pulp and paper mills, 400 million kwh. for the production of iron ore and 27 million kwh. to the new base metal mines at Manitouwadge. Total revenue from the sales of electricity in the Region rose by 137 per cent between 1950 and 1957 and stood at \$14.7 million in the latter year. Increases of 11 and 14 per cent in sales and revenue, respectively, were recorded between 1956 and 1957.

**ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED BY AND REVENUE RECEIVED FROM ULTIMATE
CUSTOMERS OF THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO
AND ITS ASSOCIATED MUNICIPAL ELECTRICAL UTILITIES IN THE
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1950, 1956 AND 1957**

	1950		1956		1957	
	Sales (000's kwh.)	Revenue (\$000's)	Sales (000's kwh.)	Revenue (\$000's)	Sales (000's kwh.)	Revenue (\$000's)
Primary Power						
Domestic.....	123,594	1,095	200,931	2,049	215,284	2,256
Farm.....	2,845	70	9,073	228	10,133	244
Commercial....	42,794	560	79,554	1,091	86,849	1,191
Power.....	1,018,430	4,197	1,741,115	9,353	1,961,585	10,860
Street Lighting	4,226	79	6,266	132	6,516	145
Total.....	1,191,888	6,002	2,036,939	12,853	2,280,367	14,696
Secondary Power	171,684	208	32,113	44	24,195	33
Total Primary and Secondary.....	<u>1,363,572</u>	<u>6,210</u>	<u>2,069,052</u>	<u>12,897</u>	<u>2,304,562</u>	<u>14,729</u>

There are several hydro-electric generating stations in the Region besides those of Ontario Hydro. The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, for example, has plants at Calm Lake and Sturgeon Falls (between Fort Frances and Atikokan) on the Seine River, two at Kenora on the Winnipeg, and another on the Rainy at Fort Frances, where an additional unit was installed in 1955. The Company sells power to mining and manufacturing enterprises and also to Ontario Hydro, which purchased 25.5 million kwh. in 1957. Other pulp and paper enterprises with generating plants are the Ontario Paper Company, which has a station at Black River Falls on the Black River, and the Dryden Paper Company, with plants at Eagle River on the Eagle and at McKenzie Falls, Wainwright Falls and Dryden, all on the Wabigoon. The latter Company supplies electricity to the St. Regis Paper Company. The City of Port Arthur has a station on the Current River, while the Lake of the Woods Milling Company has two on the Winnipeg at Keewatin. The most northerly development is that at Northwind Lake on the Severn. Total capacity of these fourteen generating plants at the close of 1958 was approximately 66,000 kw., four-fifths of which was accounted for by the five plants of the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is beginning to have a significant influence on the economy of the Region, encouraging the establishment of new primary and secondary industries and the expansion of existing ones. The new fuel is at present available in eight communities located on the trans-Canada pipeline, which transports natural gas from Alberta to Canadian markets as far east as Montreal. Completed in the fall of 1958, the pipeline parallels Highway No. 17 from the Manitoba border to Nipigon, and then runs eastward near the route of Highway No. 11. Gas purchased from Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd. is distributed in Dryden, Geraldton, Nipigon, Red Rock, Port Arthur and Fort William by the Twin City Gas Company and in Kenora and Keewatin by the Northern Ontario Natural Gas Company.

A major industrial application for natural gas is in the pulp and paper industry of the Region, where seven large mills are natural gas users. Energy costs form a large proportion of total costs of production in the pulp and paper industry, and between 1949 and 1956, energy costs of Northwestern Ontario's pulp and paper mills rose by 79 per cent to \$11.8 million. The availability of natural gas in the Region has been a major factor in enabling the industry to compete more effectively in world markets through savings in fuel costs. Existing sales contracts between the seven mills and the gas distributors provide for the delivery of more than eight billion cubic feet annually, fulfilling approximately 60 per cent of their total fuel requirements. Distributors estimate that the sales volume will approximately double by 1988, paralleling projected production increases in the pulp and paper industry.

Increase in natural gas usage is expected to arise largely through the growth in demand of existing industries and through the location of new industries in the Region, the establishment of which in many cases will be contingent on the availability of natural gas. Of major interest is the development of a jet-smelter

process which would utilize large quantities of natural gas to refine iron ore at the mine site. Other potential loads might arise through the establishment of the proposed paper mill at Sioux Lookout and the construction of an ore smelter at Manitouwadge. In addition, the gas distributors plan to extend service when conditions warrant to the following areas where large industrial loads exist: Atikokan, Terrace Bay, Marathon and Fort Frances-International Falls. By 1988, distributors estimate that utilization of this load potential could result in a quadrupled demand for natural gas in the Region.

At the end of 1958, approximately 2,000 residential customers in the Region were using natural gas. Distributors anticipate that by 1963 about two-thirds of the occupied dwellings in the communities presently served will be using the new fuel.

Capital investment in natural gas transmission and distribution facilities in Northwestern Ontario has already been substantial. Cost of that section of the trans-Canada pipeline which traverses the Region was approximately \$118 million, while the distributing companies spent about \$6 million in the area during the 1957 and 1958 construction seasons. Compressor stations are now being erected in several communities.

Miscellaneous

Petroleum products, whose purchasers include manufacturing companies, lake shipping concerns, truckers, motorists and farmers, are significant sources of energy in Northwestern Ontario. Bulk storage plants of the major oil companies are found throughout the inhabited areas of the Region, while one of Ontario's seven oil refineries is located at Fort William. Owned by Canadian Husky Oil Limited, it turns out a variety of products. Improvements have recently been undertaken at a cost of over \$1 million.

Coal, although largely displaced by natural gas as a source of heat in the pulp and paper industry, is still of importance in the Region. It is at a disadvantage, however, because of the expense of long-distance transportation and the problems of handling and storing such a bulky commodity. Nevertheless, Ontario Hydro will consume coal at the thermal-electric generating station under construction at Fort William, and it is believed that in the not too distant future the demand for coal may rise considerably.

Very little gas was consumed in the Region before natural gas became available in 1957 and 1958. Linde Air Products, a division of Union Carbide, and the Canadian Liquid Air Company both have compressed gas plants in Northwestern Ontario, the former at Fort William, the latter at Port Arthur. Propane gas, a by-product of natural gas, is distributed by Superior Propane and Canadian Hydrocarbons.

Manufacturing

The growing importance of the manufacturing industry in Northwestern Ontario's economy is pointed up by the many new manufacturing enterprises, the numerous enlargements of established plants and the increasing diversification of both primary and secondary production. The output of the new manufacturing industries includes clay, coal, glass and petroleum products. In addition, there has been an upsurge in the production of paper, food products, beverages and chemicals. Among the new companies in the area are the St. Lawrence Cement Company, the Lakehead Newsprint Company, the Lakehead Bag Company (jute and polythene bags), Northern Plywoods, the Mid-Canada Chemical Company and the Nichols Chemical Company. Besides the pulp and paper firms, companies which have carried out expansion programs include Canadian Husky Oil Limited, the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company and the Canada Malting Company. The very names of these enterprises reveal the increasing diversification of the Region's manufacturing industry.

In 1956, there were 332 manufacturing establishments in the Region, 135 more than in 1939 and 65 more than in 1946. Gross value of production aggregated \$234 million, seven times the level at the beginning of World War II and two and one-half times the 1946 figure. Net value stood at \$110 million in 1956, when approximately 11,700 workers were employed in manufacturing, earning \$46 million in wages and salaries.

A breakdown by industrial groups reveals that of the 332 establishments in 1956, one-half manufactured wood products, approximately one-fifth produced foods and beverages and a further one-tenth was engaged in printing and publishing. However, on the basis of factory shipments, paper products are by far the most important manufacture and in 1956 accounted for 70 per cent of the Region's gross value of production. Next in order of importance were foods and beverages, transportation equipment and wood products. Transportation equipment ranked next to paper products, however, with respect to number of workers employed.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1956

	Establishments	Employees	Gross Value of Products	
	(No.)	(No.)	(\$000's)	(%)
Paper Products.....	11	6,629	163,589	69.8
Foods and Beverages.....	75	1,109	25,107	10.7
Transportation Equipment.....	8	2,067	19,460	8.3
Wood Products.....	175	1,026	12,608	5.4
Printing and Publishing.....	28	337	2,568	1.1
Iron and Steel Products.....	11	225	2,442	1.0
Non-Metallic Mineral Products...	8	121	1,822	0.8
Other.....	16	234	6,616	2.9
Total.....	<u>332</u>	<u>11,748</u>	<u>234,212</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Although secondary manufacturing is assuming growing importance, primary manufacturing, especially the initial processing of western grain and of the Region's own forest resources, still predominates. Industries in this category include pulp and paper manufacturing, sawmilling and flourmilling.

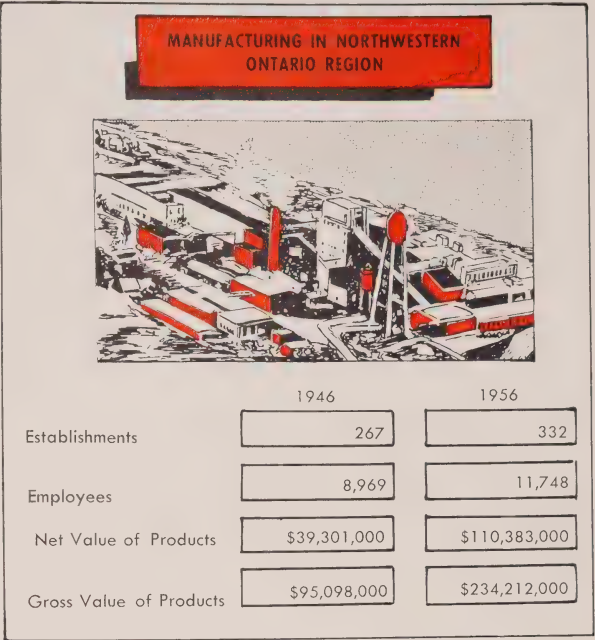
The pulp and paper industry accounted for more than two-thirds of North-western Ontario's gross value of manufacturing production in 1956. Eight pulp and paper companies—which have invested about \$100 million in new plant and equipment since 1955—operate 10 mills in the Region. Three companies, the Great Lakes Paper Company, the Abitibi Power and Paper Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Provincial Paper Company, carry out manufacturing operations in four mills at the Lakehead. Abitibi owns pulp and paper mills at both Lakehead cities. The Company's newsprint capacity in Fort William was more than doubled in 1958 by the installation of a new paper machine. The Great Lakes Paper Company has more than doubled the newsprint capacity of its mill at Fort William through the installation in 1957 and 1958 of new machines. This expansion project saw the Company rise from a relatively small producer of newsprint to one of the most modern newspaper manufacturing enterprises in the world. The Company intends to construct a plant at the Lakehead for the production of cellulose products.

Two enterprises have mills in Kenora District. The Dryden Paper Company (a subsidiary of Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills) has completed a modernization program designed to double capacity at its Dryden plant. The Company's output is becoming more diversified with the manufacture of more bleached products. The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company raised the capacity of its Fort Frances mill in 1956, and in the following year, installed an additional newsprint machine in its Kenora plant.

Improvements in production facilities have also been introduced at Marathon by the Marathon Corporation of Canada—a subsidiary of the American Can Company since 1957—and at Terrace Bay by the Kimberly-Clark Pulp and Paper Company. The Marathon Corporation is at present adding a chlorine-dioxide bleaching stage at a cost of about \$1 million in order to improve its product, while Kimberly-Clark is spending approximately \$1½ million converting its bleachery to chlorine-dioxide. The St. Lawrence Corporation, at Red Rock, is eliminating the purchase of pulps from other producers through an expansion project which is now underway.

Sawmilling operations are undertaken in many areas, while most of the processing of agricultural produce is concentrated at the Lakehead. The Region's sawmills turn out a variety of products, including sawn lumber, railway ties and poles. Northern Wood Preservers, which has a modern plant converting timber into diverse products at Port Arthur, recently opened a sawmill for the production of railway ties. Enterprises at the Twin Cities are engaged in the extraction of oils from grain and the manufacture of animal feeds, starch and related products. A large flour mill of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, a subsidiary of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, is located at Keewatin in Kenora District.

Secondary manufacturing ranges from buses, ships and aircraft to industrial machinery, chemicals and paper bags. Buses and aircraft are numbered among the products of the Fort William plant of the Canadian Car Company, a subsidiary of A. V. Roe Canada Limited. It has supplied gasoline and trolley buses as well as street cars to transit systems in all parts of the country. In 1957, it completed the largest order for buses ever placed in Canada—250 units for Montreal's transit system. This record was exceeded by a further order of 325 units, again for Montreal, in 1958. There are now more than 4,000 Fort William-built "Canadian Car" buses on the nation's roads. The Canadian Car Company has recently extended its activities to include the manufacture



of highway transport trailers. In addition, it has participated in Canada's defence build-up through the manufacture of Harvard T6 aircraft for the Department of Defence Production and, under sub-contract to the de Havilland Aircraft Company, it also produces parts for the Otter aircraft.

A wide variety of wares, including ships, aircraft parts, pulp and paper mill machinery, and castings, are produced by the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company. Owned and operated by Canada Steamship Lines, the Company supplied its third mine-sweeper to the Royal Canadian Navy in 1957 and completed an ice-breaker for the Federal Department of Transport in 1958. Some 20 to 40 vessels are repaired in the Company's dry-dock annually.

Besides the Canadian Car Company and the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, several other enterprises produce aircraft parts and accessories. These include Superior Airways, which commenced the manufacture of aircraft floats at Fort William in 1957. A growing interest in boat building is evidenced by the fact that several firms have entered this field in the past few years.

Closely allied with the development of the Region's pulp and paper industry has been the growth of Northwestern Ontario's chemical industry, centred at Port Arthur. Enterprises in the paper industry are supplied with aluminum sulphate by the Nichols Chemical Company, which opened its plant in 1957, and with industrial germicides by the Mid-Canada Chemical Company, whose factory commenced operations in 1958. An oil refinery has been established at Fort

William by Canadian Husky Oil Limited and improvements carried out during the past two years included the installation of a diesulformer and asphalt blowing equipment which permit the manufacture of a variety of petroleum products.

A portion of the Region's primary paper production is processed into secondary products by two manufacturing establishments: the Dryden Paper Company produces a number of finished products, ranging from waxed kraft papers to gummed tape, while the St. Regis Paper Company turns out multiwall bags. In addition, sheet paper is manufactured by the Lakehead Newsprint Company which commenced operations at Fort William in 1957.

Numerous manufacturing establishments in Northwestern Ontario produce secondary wood and agricultural products. Among these are two new enterprises, Northern Plywoods (Nipigon) and Rathwell Planing Mills (Dryden). Goods produced by the Region's wood-using industries include boats, sash, doors and furniture. The Canada Malting Company, located at Port Arthur, has spent over \$4 million in doubling the capacity of its plant. Completed in 1958, the project was made economically feasible by the availability of natural gas.

Other secondary goods produced by the Region's manufacturing establishments include elevator buckets, concrete products, soft drinks, fur goods and clothing. In addition, canvas goods, especially those demanded by prospectors, miners, loggers and construction workers, are produced, while fish processing is undertaken in many areas.

Transportation

Transportation is a key factor in the development of Northwestern Ontario. The Region is served by Canada's transcontinental railways, roads and air routes and by domestic and foreign shipping lines. It forms an important economic link between eastern and western Canada.

Railways

Both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways traverse Northwestern Ontario. In addition, the Region has excellent rail connections with other systems in Canada, including the Ontario Northland Railway and the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, as well as with such American lines as the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. In all, Northwestern Ontario has about 1,800 miles of mainline track.

The transcontinental route of the Canadian Pacific Railway enters the Region from the east near Denison. It follows the northern shore of Lake Superior to Port Arthur and Fort William, passing through Struthers, Marathon, Terrace Bay, Schreiber, Nipigon and Red Rock, a distance of 240 miles. A 330-mile double-tracked section links the Lakehead cities with the Manitoba border, via Dryden, Kenora and Keewatin.

A larger area is serviced by the Canadian National Railways. Transcontinental trains proceeding westward traverse the Region for 510 miles via Hillsport, Longlac, Nakina, Armstrong, Sioux Lookout and Redditt. Although a 200-mile line exists from Longlac to Fort William, passenger trains were replaced by a regular bus service in 1956, and daily freight service on this route is now provided by trailer trucks. There are 36 miles of double track between the Lakehead and Conmee, where the line divides. One part connects with Superior Junction, to the east of Sioux Lookout on the transcontinental route, a distance of 160 miles, while the other proceeds 290 miles to Manitoba via Atikokan, Fort Frances, Rainy River and the State of Minnesota. The Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway, which forms part of the Canadian National system, links Fort Frances with Duluth (Minn.)—172 miles—and thence with other United States centres. Besides the more southerly route from Montreal and Toronto, there is another C.N.R. line from the Maritimes and Quebec City which runs farther north through Cochrane and Hearst. The two lines from eastern Canada merge at Nakina.

To keep pace with the Region's rapid economic growth, both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific have been extending their facilities. Large iron ore shipments from the Steep Rock Range, for example, have prompted the C.N.R. to enlarge its ore dock at Port Arthur at an approximate cost of \$2.8 million. Reaching out over 1,000 feet into Lake Superior, this dock enables several large vessels to load at one time. The approaches to the dock are being rebuilt at a cost of about \$2.4 million. This project is expected to be completed in 1960. The installation of centralized traffic control on 106 miles of single track and automatic block signals on 36 miles of double track has facilitated ore movements between Atikokan and Port Arthur. At Steep Rock, Canadian National has built additional railway spurs to the properties of both Steep Rock Iron Mines and the Caland Ore Company, while a spur to Canadian Charleson's Steep Rock enterprise was completed in 1958. Since 1955, the cost of construction activity undertaken by the C.N.R. in the vicinity of Atikokan and Steep Rock is estimated at \$4.5 million. In the eastern part of the Region, Canadian National has constructed a 27-mile track from Hillsport to the Manitouwadge mining area at a cost of \$2.6 million and Canadian Pacific has completed a \$3.8 million line connecting Struthers with Manitouwadge, a distance of 40 miles.

The improvement in rail services, however, has not been confined to tracks serving major mineral producing areas: spur lines have been built for several forest-based enterprises; self-propelled railway passenger cars were placed in operation between Fort Frances and Duluth in 1957 by Canadian National; and "piggyback" services have been introduced in the Region by both Canadian Pacific and Canadian National. These railways have vast marshalling yards at the Lakehead; the C.P.R.'s yard operations are now completely dieselized, while a similar status will be achieved by the C.N.R. in 1960.

The railway network in the Region moves large quantities of freight, especially grain, iron ore and pulpwood. At the Lakehead, where the transfer from rail to water is made, about 1,000 cars of grain are unloaded daily in a normal season. In 1958, the C.N.R. alone handled approximately seven million tons of freight at the Twin Cities.



Aerial view of harbour facilities at Port Arthur, showing grain elevators and iron ore dock.

Waterways

Although Northwestern Ontario abounds in lakes and rivers, most of the inland waterways are navigable only for short distances. The exception to this is Lake Superior, at the head of which are situated the Region's principal ports, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Fort William has 26 miles of protected harbour, mostly on the rivers Kaministiquia, McKellar and Mission, while Port Arthur's 15-mile waterfront is on Thunder Bay. As good port facilities are essential for economic water transportation, it was announced in 1958 that a general cargo terminal is to be constructed at the Lakehead to handle the increased traffic which is expected to result from the St. Lawrence Seaway. This project, which will cost \$7.5 million, is planned for completion within two years and will include transit sheds and rail tracks. Canada Steamship Lines and other shipping interests are putting new vessels into service to handle the anticipated increase in cargo, and the harbour is being dredged to the Seaway standard depth of 27 feet. One harbour commission will administer both ports.

It may be some time before a firm traffic pattern is re-established. Prior to the opening of the Seaway, about one-third of the grain from the Lakehead was shipped to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay ports, particularly Midland, a further one-fifth to Port Colborne and Humberstone, located at the Lake Erie end of the Welland Canal, and most of the remainder to Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and the United States. While only one-seventh of the grain goes directly to the United States, almost all the iron ore is shipped to American ports. With the opening of the Seaway, most boats will probably operate from Port Arthur and Fort William directly to Montreal and other St. Lawrence ports, thereby eliminating the need for transshipment at lake ports. It is also expected that more grain than before will move directly overseas by ocean-going vessels from the Lakehead. At the same time, shipments to Canadian ports will be in larger vessels.

In 1957, there was a total of 2,205 arrivals and 2,207 departures at Port Arthur and Fort William. Ships in foreign service accounted for approximately one-quarter of the arrivals and one-third of the departures. Most of the ships in foreign service ply between the Lakehead and United States ports. However, ocean-going vessels also call frequently at the Lakehead. Total registered net tonnage in 1957 of ships in both coastwise and foreign service was 14.3 million.

Grain is by far the principal commodity shipped at the Lakehead. Port Arthur and Fort William together constitute the world's largest grain storage and shipping centre. Their 26 elevators have a combined capacity of over 90 million bushels and a major expansion in storage capacity is at present under way. In 1957, loadings were responsible for about nine-tenths of the total cargo passing through the two ports. In all, total freight handled at the Lakehead in 1957 amounted to 12.1 million cargo tons, and fell only slightly short of the 12.9 million cargo tons recorded by Toronto and Hamilton combined. In that year, Port Arthur ranked fourth among Canadian ports from the point of view of cargo flow, trailing Montreal, Seven Islands and Vancouver, while Fort William was in ninth place.

Port Arthur handles large quantities of iron ore from mining enterprises in the Region as well as a vast volume of wheat. Loadings of wheat accounted for 37 per cent of the 8.2 million tons of cargo which passed through the port in 1957, while iron ore made up a further 32 per cent. The principal goods unloaded were general cargo and coal. Almost four million cargo tons were moved at Fort William. Wheat shipments represented 44 per cent and unloadings included general cargo, petroleum oils and coal.

PRINCIPAL CARGOES HANDLED BY SHIPPING AT THE LAKEHEAD, 1957

	Port Arthur			Fort William		
	Ships in		Total	Ships in		Total
	Coastwise Service	Foreign Service		Coastwise Service	Foreign Service	
	(Thousands of Cargo Tons)					
Wheat.....	2,928	124	3,052	1,621	87	1,708
Iron Ore.....	204	2,420	2,624	..	..	..
Barley.....	615	220	835	268	263	531
Oats.....	395	213	608	158	65	223
Bituminous Coal	..	227	227	..	457	457
Other.....	667	235	902	715	214	929
Total.....	4,809	3,439	8,248	2,762	1,086	3,848

Note.—Except for bituminous coal and 'other', the figures represent loadings.

Besides Port Arthur and Fort William, there are numerous other ports in Northwestern Ontario. Unloadings of pulpwood and chips represented about one-half of the 0.7 million cargo tons handled at Marathon in 1957. Other commodities unloaded were coal, limestone, petroleum, sulphur, salt and chemicals, while paper, lead and zinc concentrates and pulpwood were shipped from the port. In 1957, a total of 123 vessels called at Marathon. Nipigon (22 vessels), Pigeon River (17 vessels) and Heron Bay (9 vessels) all loaded pulpwood; Fort Frances (2 vessels) unloaded pulpwood; and Red Rock (12 vessels) unloaded coal and petroleum. In addition, vessels occasionally call at other communities, including Fort Severn and Winisk on the Region's northern coastline.

Air Transportation

Due to the vastness of Northwestern Ontario, the airplane has played an important role in its development. It not only enables otherwise inaccessible areas of the Region to be reached by lumbermen, prospectors, fishermen and hunters, but it is also used in transporting their equipment and food supplies. In addition, the airplane is essential in modern forest fire-fighting and in providing emergency service for the sick.

In 1958, about 70 air bases were located in the Region of which some fifty-five were for amphibious aircraft. Air bases are scattered throughout the area, with the most northerly at Fort Severn and Winisk on Hudson Bay. Approximately one-half the Province's water bases are located in Northwestern Ontario.

The Provincial Air Service maintains 13 amphibious bases and the Federal Department of Transport operates 12 land bases, four hard-surfaced and eight turf-surfaced, of which five are emergency fields. A further three land bases are privately owned.

Trans-Canada Airlines, which provides co-ordinated air-rail and air-truck services, links Northwestern Ontario with other parts of the country. Regular calls are made at the Region's principal airport, Fort William-Port Arthur, where improvements are steadily being made. Recently, runways have been extended and improved at a cost of \$330,000, while a new radar site is to be completed and additions are to be made to the terminal building and tower. These two projects will cost about \$800,000. Direct passenger service is available to Toronto, Montreal and Sault Ste. Marie in the east and to Winnipeg and other points in the west. T.C.A. carried approximately 44,000 passengers and almost 230,000 pounds of air freight to and from the Lakehead in 1958. This was an increase over 1951 of 26,170 passengers and 194,932 pounds of air freight. The freight flown into the Lakehead in 1958 was more than eight times the 1951 level, while outgoing traffic increased more than threefold in this period. Large quantities of mail and express freight are also carried.

**PASSENGERS AND AIR FREIGHT HANDLED BY TRANS-CANADA AIRLINES
AT FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR, 1951, 1955 AND 1958**

	Passengers				Air Freight			
	1951	1955	1958	% Change 1958/1951	1951	1955	1958	% Change 1958/1951
	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)		(Lbs.)	(Lbs.)	(Lbs.)	
To.....	8,456	14,157	21,625	155.7	24,359	63,789	201,337	726.5
From.....	9,286	14,850	22,287	140.0	6,756	20,958	24,710	265.7
Total.....	<u>17,742</u>	<u>29,007</u>	<u>43,912</u>	147.5	<u>31,115</u>	<u>84,747</u>	<u>226,047</u>	626.5

Besides Trans-Canada Airlines, regular flights are made by TransAir Limited, which links Sioux Lookout with Pickle Lake and Red Lake with Winnipeg. Flights on its Montreal and Ottawa to Churchill route, inaugurated in 1957, call at Winisk on Hudson Bay. Non-scheduled flights between specific points and non-scheduled chartered flights are provided by several air transportation companies. Ontario Central Airlines, for example, operates primarily in the Kenora and Red Lake areas, and flies passengers directly from points in the United States, such as Duluth and Minneapolis, to the tourist camps in the vicinity of Kenora and Red Lake. Some of Ontario Central Airlines' operations were formerly in the hands of Canadian Pacific Airlines. Superior Airways has recently established new bases to serve the mining communities of Atikokan and Manitouwadge.

Roads

Northwestern Ontario was served in 1957 by 5,000 miles of roads, of which about one-quarter were King's Highways. The Region has approximately six per cent of Ontario's entire road mileage.

Many communities are wholly dependent upon truck transportation for their daily needs. All centres of the pulp and paper industry and most mineral producing and tourist areas are served by trunkline highways, as are the majority of towns with a population in excess of 2,000. Every centre with more than 500 inhabitants is located on at least a feeder route.

ROAD MILEAGES IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1957

	King's Highways	Organized Twp. Roads	Unorganized Twp. Roads	Urban Roads	Secondary Roads	Total
Kenora	485.94	208.69	524.01	80.57	140.40	1,439.61
Rainy River .	120.89	585.20	112.75	50.81	210.70	1,080.35
Thunder Bay	631.90	763.51	528.78	239.44	320.80	2,484.43
Total . .	<u>1,238.73</u>	<u>1,557.40</u>	<u>1,165.54</u>	<u>370.82</u>	<u>671.90</u>	<u>5,004.39</u>

The Region's main road artery is the Trans-Canada Highway (No. 17) which is expected to be completed in 1960 with the opening of the section from Marathon to Agawa, north of Sault Ste. Marie. This highway skirts the northern shore of Lake Superior from Marathon to Port Arthur, a distance of 189 miles, and passes through Terrace Bay, Schreiber and Nipigon. East of Nipigon it joins Highway No. 11, connecting the Region with North Bay and southern Ontario. From the Twin Cities, the Trans-Canada Highway proceeds 346 miles in a northwesterly direction to the Manitoba border, serving Kakabeka Falls, Dryden, Kenora and Keewatin.

Highway No. 61 links the Lakehead with the international boundary at Pigeon River, 43 miles to the southwest of Fort William, while Highway No. 120 connects Port Arthur and Fort William with Atikokan, a distance of 130 miles. Fort Frances, linked with International Falls (Minn.) by a bridge, and Rainy River, which has a ferry service to Baudette (Minn.), are connected by the 59-mile Highway No. 71. It is in turn linked to the Trans-Canada Highway by Highway No. 70. Extending for 101 miles along the eastern extremity of the Lake of the Woods, this road has both commercial and strategic importance because of its connections with the United States. It is scheduled to form part of the Mississippi Parkway, a four-lane highway which, when completed, will extend from the Gulf of Mexico to Kenora.

The principal highways in the Region are supplemented by good secondary roads, particularly in the more densely populated localities such as Fort William, Port Arthur, Kenora and Fort Frances. Furthermore, there are several roads giving access to areas in which mining activity and hydro-electric power generation are carried on. These include Highway No. 614, which branches off from the Trans-Canada Highway east of Hemlo and runs in a northerly direction to Manitouwadge; No. 585, from Nipigon to Pine Portage, passing through Cameron Falls; No. 105, which extends to Red Lake, via Ear Falls, from the vicinity of Vermilion Bay on the Trans-Canada Highway; and No. 599, the most northerly road in Ontario, connecting Savant Lake, Rat Rapids and Pickle Crow.

In keeping with the economic growth of Northwestern Ontario, additional roads are constantly being built and improvements undertaken. Total Ontario Government expenditure on roads in the Region since 1951 has exceeded \$105

million. Of this amount, about three-fifths was for construction, while the remainder consisted of outlays for maintenance and road subsidies paid directly to the municipalities. New construction in recent years included a road between Sioux Lookout and Alcona and another linking Geraldton with Nakina. The roads between Hemlo and Manitouwadge and between Savant Lake and Pickle Crow are among those which have been improved, while roads elevated to King's Highways include No. 128 from Kenora to Redditt and No. 119 from Dryden to Richan. The paving of Highway No. 627 linking Heron Bay to the Trans-Canada Highway was completed in 1958, while the paving of Highway No. 71 connecting Fort Frances and Rainy River will be finished in 1959. Numerous bridges have been constructed throughout the Region, and work commenced in 1957 on a \$5 million toll causeway across Rainy Lake. It will form part of the highway linking Atikokan with Fort Frances. New bridges are to connect Fort Frances and International Falls (Minn.) and Rainy River and Baudette (Minn.). Work on the latter bridge was initiated in 1959. Roads between Armstrong and the Lakehead as well as between Savant Lake and Highway No. 17 are also to be built.

An increasing volume of traffic on Northwestern Ontario's roads is anticipated when the Trans-Canada Highway and other projects are completed. Not only will many more tourist vehicles be attracted, but transcontinental commercial traffic will flow over a shorter and more direct route than at present. In addition, the Trans-Canada Highway will relieve commercial vehicles of the fees hitherto levied by individual state licensing authorities for the right to use United States routes.

Motor Vehicle Registrations

There were almost 34,000 passenger vehicles registered in the Region in 1957. The number had increased approximately 50 per cent since 1951 and seven per cent since 1956. Significant growth also occurred in commercial vehicle registrations, which rose from some 9,000 in 1951 to more than 11,000 in 1957, an increase of 21 per cent. Between 1951 and 1957, total vehicle registrations rose by 41 per cent to 45,000—three per cent of the Provincial total.

**MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS
IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1957**

	<u>Passenger</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kenora.....	6,806	2,774	9,580
Rainy River.....	4,565	1,679	6,244
Thunder Bay.....	22,301	6,969	29,270
Total.....	<u>33,672</u>	<u>11,422</u>	<u>45,094</u>

Communications

Modern means of communication are essential in Northwestern Ontario because the population is scattered and many communities are remote. The Region has recently shared in a number of large-scale communication development programs, notably the Mid-Canada Early Warning Line and the trans-continental microwave network. Its economy has benefited substantially from the demand for labour and materials created by these projects.

Telephone

Both the Bell Telephone Company and the Northern Telephone Company are extending and improving telephone communications throughout the Region. The expansion program carried out by Bell in recent years is evidenced by the fact that it now has 22 offices in the Region, compared with eight in 1956. To the east of the Lakehead, Bell has exchanges in all the principal communities served by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the more southerly route of the Canadian National Railways, while the Company's activities to the west of the Twin Cities are also almost wholly concentrated along the C.N.R. and C.P.R. tracks. Bell has been enlarging its interests by the purchase of existing independent systems such as those at Sioux Lookout (1956), Fort Frances (1957) and Rainy River (1958). Besides creating new exchanges at Red Rock, Marathon and Fort Frances, local service has been provided at Oxdrift and Ignace, and a new communication system is in operation at Geraldton. Dial service is now available in six communities served by Bell: Manitouwadge, Red Rock, Terrace Bay, Longlac, Hudson and Fort Frances. Two new dial exchanges are planned—Cameron Falls in 1959 and Devlin in 1960. The Company also has been extending its radio telephone services in areas difficult to connect by landline, especially around Nipigon.

The Northern Telephone Company and its subsidiary, Norwesto Enterprises, have played an important role in furnishing telephone facilities to the Region's scattered communities, particularly to those in mineral producing areas. The former provides service to Atikokan and the area between Fort Frances and Shebandowan. In addition, toll service is provided between Fort William, Atikokan and Fort Frances. Nakina and points east of Armstrong are also served, while service has recently been extended to the Anaconda interests north of Nakina. Norwesto operates telephone exchanges in many communities, including Red Lake, Balmertown, Sioux Narrows and Ear Falls. A recent achievement has included the installation of the first commercial tropospheric scatter radio system in the world. Installed in 1957 to improve telephone facilities in the Red Lake area, the equipment is similar to that used for defence purposes in the far north. Norwesto has extended local service to the area between the town of Kenora and the Manitoba border. There are radio links from Kenora and Sioux Lookout to points in the north, including Fort Severn and Winisk on Hudson Bay.

Although the Bell Telephone Company and the Northern Telephone Company provide telephone communications for many communities in North-

western Ontario, almost three-quarters of the Region's more than 50,000 telephones belong to municipally-controlled systems. There are four such organizations, those of Fort William, Port Arthur, Dryden and Kenora. On the basis of telephones, the Fort William Municipal Telephone System is the third largest telephone company in Ontario, outranked only by the Northern Telephone Company and Bell. In respect to wire mileage, Port Arthur's system ranks second to Bell in the entire Province. More than 50 million calls were reported by the Fort William system in 1957. Calls per telephone averaged 3,000 that year, compared with about 1,500 for the entire Bell system in Canada.

Post Offices

Excellent facilities exist for the conveyance of mails both within the Region and to and from outside points. Transmission is speeded up by the use of aircraft where appropriate. There are about 150 post offices in Northwestern Ontario, with revenues of close to \$1 million. Letter carrier services are provided in Fort William, Port Arthur, Kenora and Fort Frances, each of which has special delivery facilities. Federal buildings, containing post offices, have in the past few years been constructed in several communities, including Atikokan, Dryden and Marathon.

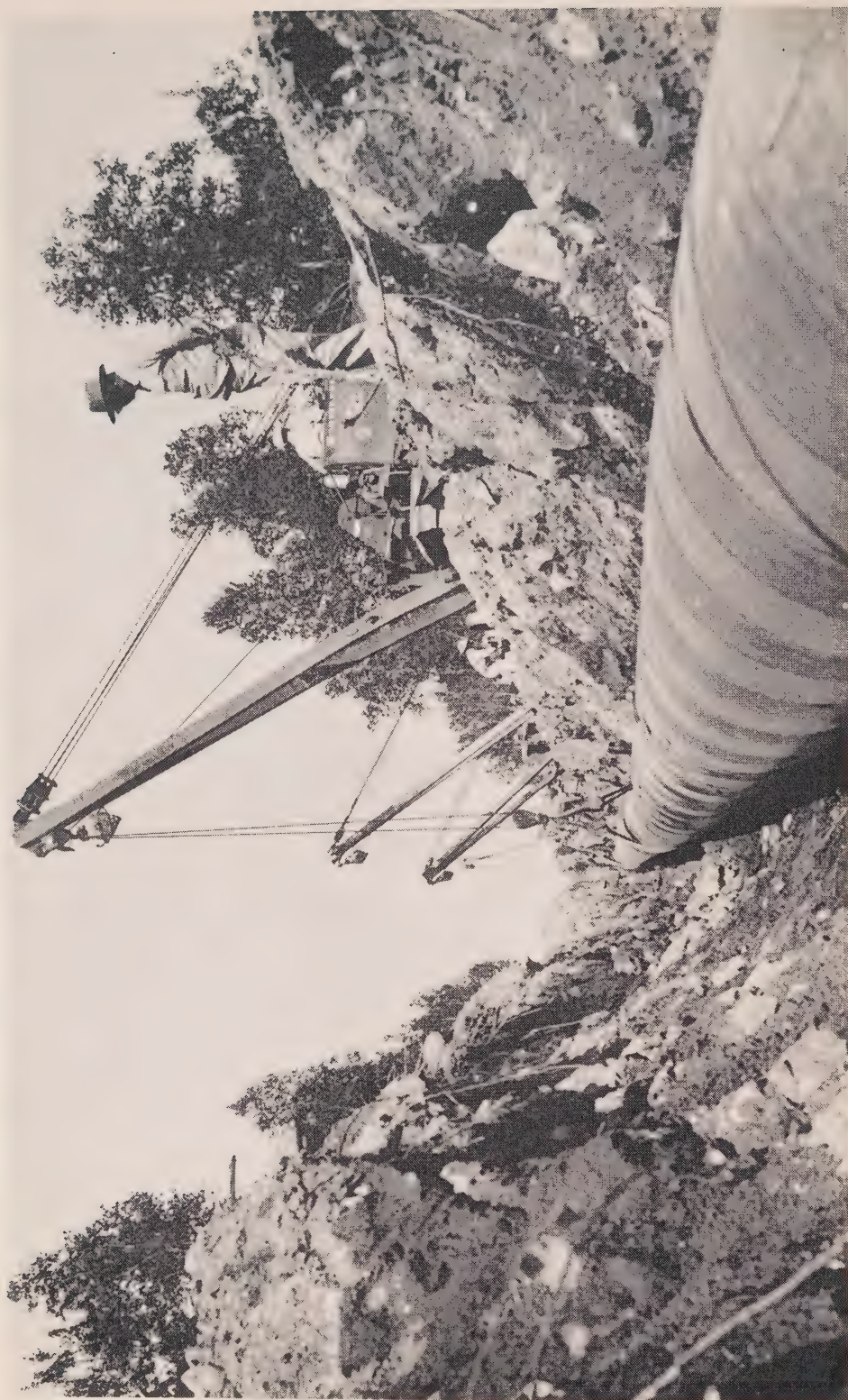
Radio and Television

Northwestern Ontario is well provided with radio coverage. Privately-owned C.B.C.-affiliated stations are located at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kenora and Fort Frances. In addition, the C.B.C. maintains ten low-power relay transmitters which broadcast network programs to centres unable to support their own station. Other transmitters, including those operated by the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests and the Federal Department of Transport, are scattered throughout the Region. As elsewhere, the use of very high frequencies for short-range communication is being encouraged.

At present, there is only one television station in the Region. Situated at Port Arthur, it is privately-owned and receives C.B.C. network programs via the transcontinental microwave system. A C.B.C.-owned satellite station is to commence operations in 1959 at Kenora.

Press

Daily newspapers are published in the Lakehead cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, as well as in Kenora, and there are weeklies in Atikokan, Fort Frances, Geraldton, Nipigon, Rainy River, Dryden and Marathon. A Finnish language paper is published every week at Port Arthur.



Courtesy—Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited

Section of Trans-Canada's Alberta-to-Montreal natural gas line being laid in 1958 near Nipigon, Ontario.

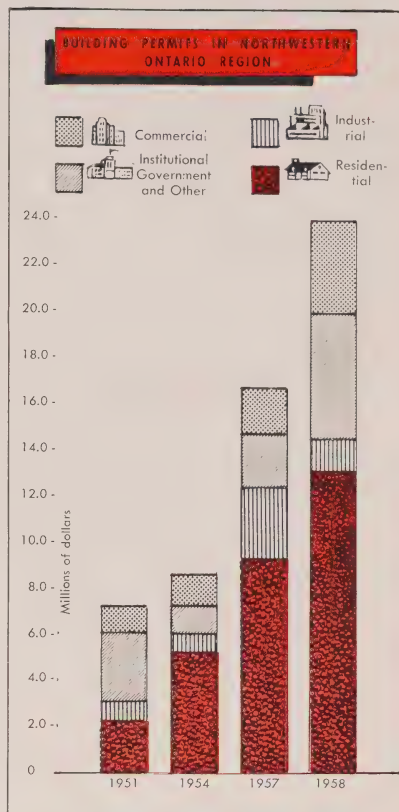
Construction, Housing and Household Facilities

A developing industrial and commercial community along with an expanding population, have combined to raise the level of construction activity in Northwestern Ontario to new heights. The value of building permits issued in the Region rose from \$7.2 million in 1951 to \$23.8 million in 1958, an increase of 231 per cent, as against one of 147 per cent in Ontario as a whole. In 1958, the Region accounted for 2.2 per cent of the total value of building permits issued in the Province, a somewhat higher proportion than the 1.6 per cent recorded in 1951.

Permits for residential purposes were valued at \$13.0 million in 1958—almost six times the \$2.3 million recorded seven years earlier. In 1958, they made up 55 per cent of the value of all building permits issued. Further evidence of the boom in residential construction can be seen in the 42 per cent increase in permit values between 1957 and 1958, which contrasts with the 32 per cent rise for all of Ontario. Permits issued for institutional and governmental construction were valued at \$5.4 million, almost twice the 1951 value, while those for commercial purposes aggregated \$4.0 million, four times that of 1951. These sectors were responsible for 22 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, of the 1958 total. The value of permits issued for industrial construction was \$1.4 million in 1958—six per cent of the Regional total—as opposed to \$0.9 million in 1951.

The greater part of recent construction work in Northwestern Ontario has been in the larger municipalities. Three-quarters of the building permits issued from 1951 to 1958 inclusive—valued at \$118 million—cover the construction in the Lakehead cities of Fort William and Port Arthur. Fort Frances and Kenora are other centres of brisk building activity as is Dryden, the only community whose industrial permits in this period had a value in excess of those for residential purposes. Taking second place to housing were industrial permits in Fort William and Fort Frances and institutional and governmental permits in Kenora and Port Arthur. Other areas in the Region have also experienced a substantial volume of building activity.

A number of construction projects for the Region were approved by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour in 1958. These included plans of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, the Twin City Gas



Company, and Canada Safeway Limited for buildings in Fort William, and of the Ontario Water Resources Commission and Canada Safeway Limited for construction projects in Port Arthur. Also approved were plans of the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company (Fort Frances), the St. Lawrence Corporation (Red Rock) and the Dryden Paper Company (Dryden). Other construction projects underway include highways, railway spurs, hydro-electric and thermal-electric power stations, natural gas compressor stations, schools and hospitals.

Fort William had 410 housing completions in 1958, a number exceeded in only six other Canadian urban communities with a population of over 5,000. Port Arthur, whose completions aggregated 381, ranked ninth. Between 1951 and 1958, completions increased more than threefold in both communities. In all, approximately 4,000 new dwelling units were erected at the Lakehead in this period, and at the end of 1958 there were 390 under construction in Fort William and 195 in Port Arthur. Over 300 units were built at Kenora and some 250 at Fort Frances between 1951 and 1958.

**DWELLING UNITS COMPLETED IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION,
1951 AND 1955 TO 1958, CENTRES OF 5,000 AND OVER**

	1951	1955	1956	1957	1958
Fort William.....	105	253	285	305	410
Port Arthur.....	106	300	218	250	381
Kenora.....	15	36	50	70	58
Fort Frances.....	19	40	40	36	24

The 1951 Census indicated that all but four per cent of the Region's 44,405 dwellings were occupied. The single detached home was the most common, accounting for 84.5 per cent of the 42,805 occupied dwellings. A further 10.3 per cent were apartments and flats and the remaining 5.2 per cent were predominantly of the attached type. The Region had a lower proportion of attached homes, apartments and flats, and a higher proportion of single detached homes than the Province as a whole. Four-roomed occupied dwellings were the most common, making up about one-quarter of the total, while those with five rooms represented one-fifth. The average number of rooms per home stood at 4.5. Approximately three-fifths had wood as their principal exterior material. The majority of the Region's brick and stucco dwellings were located in Thunder Bay.

Most homes are occupied by their owner and in a good state of repair. With 71 per cent of its homes owner-occupied in 1951, the Region had a slightly higher rate of home-ownership than the Province as a whole. In Rainy River District as many as 80 per cent were owner-occupied. Whereas approximately one-third of Northwestern Ontario's homes were in need of major repair at the time of the 1941 Census, less than one-sixth were in this category a decade later.

Most of the homes in the Region possess the standard household facilities and equipment associated with modern living. In 1951, 67 per cent had an inside water supply, while 83 per cent were supplied with electric power. Although wood was the principal heating fuel in the districts of Kenora and Rainy River, most Thunder Bay homes used coal. For cooking, the electric range predomi-

nated in Thunder Bay, but in Kenora and Rainy River the wood or coal range was the most common. Radios and powered washing machines were found in the majority of dwellings and more than one-half were equipped with refrigeration facilities. Television is gaining in prominence in the Region. In 1958, over 56 per cent of the households in Northwestern Ontario contained television sets as compared with 27 per cent two years earlier. In Thunder Bay District, more than 84 per cent of the homes had sets as against 42 per cent in 1956.

Trade

Northwestern Ontario makes a substantial contribution to the national economy as an exporter of the primary and secondary commodities produced within its borders. On the other hand, it is dependent for many of its requirements on imports from others parts of the country and from foreign sources. The continual and increasing flow of merchandise distributed through the Region's whole-sale and retail channels is of significant proportions.

Exports

Products of the forest and mining industries form the bulk of the exports. Although most of the pulp-wood cut is absorbed by the Region's pulp and paper mills, some is exported, especially from the White River area. The greater part of the newsprint produced in Northwestern Ontario is supplied to the United States and other world markets, while other forest products, including plywood, are marketed in North America and the West Indies. Although for many years mineral exports have consisted mainly of gold and iron ore, the Region commenced to ship zinc, copper and lead in 1957. Most of the area's output of iron ore and lead is shipped to the United States; zinc goes to the United States and Belgium; and copper to Noranda, Quebec.

Agricultural exports include cattle, which find markets in the public stock-yards of both Toronto and Winnipeg. Trappers in the interior and fur farmers annually produce a large number of pelts, which are exported to points both on the North American continent and overseas. Muskrat, beaver and mink are



the principal species shipped. Fish from Lake Superior and from the Region's inland waters is consumed in Canada and the United States.

Among the products of the secondary manufacturing industry exported from the Region are aircraft, aircraft parts, buses, ships and highway transport trailers. Buses produced by the Canadian Car Company at the Lakehead serve many major Canadian cities (e.g., Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver), and ships, including mine-sweepers, are built for governmental and other purchasers by the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company. Aircraft produced in Northwestern Ontario have a wide market and are used in Canada as well as overseas. Multi-wall paper bags, greeting cards, and other finished paper goods—all manufactured at Dryden—are marketed primarily in Canada.

Another important export item is electric power. Its principal exporter, the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, supplied 43.6 million kwh. to the United States in 1956. In addition, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario sells power generated in the Region to the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board.

Imports

Northwestern Ontario depends on eastern Canada for many commodities, including automobiles, machinery and agricultural implements. Furthermore, most components of the buses and aircraft produced in and exported from the Region come from elsewhere. Natural gas is imported from Alberta, while electric power from Manitoba augments the energy made available in the Region by Ontario Hydro. Gasoline, petroleum oils, salt, chemicals and bituminous coal are other imports. Both eastern and western Canada supply foodstuffs for Northwestern Ontario—almost all the vegetables, fruit and canned food consumed are imported.

Wholesale

Sales of Northwestern Ontario's wholesale establishments were estimated at \$150 million in 1958, compared with \$104 million in 1951 and \$30 million in 1941. The Region's sales represented 2.4 per cent of those in the Province in 1951, when there were 243 establishments with more than 2,600 employees and payrolls totalling \$5.8 million.

WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951

	Establishments	Sales	Employees	Payroll
	(No.)	(\$000's)	(Maximum No.)	(\$000's)
Kenora.....	53	10,000	231	442
Rainy River..	26	4,789	78	160
Thunder Bay	164	89,431	2,334	5,217
Total...	<u>243</u>	<u>104,220</u>	<u>2,643</u>	<u>5,819</u>

Products distributed from Port Arthur and Fort William, which together accounted for over four-fifths of the Region's sales in 1951, included coal, gasoline, farm machinery, industrial equipment and foodstuffs. Sales of food by whole-

sale establishments at the Lakehead approximated \$20 million in 1951, while those of motor vehicles and of automotive parts and accessories exceeded \$13 million. In that year, wholesalers proper were responsible for about two-thirds of sales at the Twin Cities, and manufacturers' sales branches and offices for a further one-fifth. Agents and brokers participating in the wholesale distribution process also maintained establishments at the Lakehead. Furthermore, there were five bulk petroleum stations. The towns of Kenora and Fort Frances accounted for more than one-half of total wholesale sales in their respective Districts.

Northwestern Ontario's expanding economy stimulates the construction of numerous additional wholesale outlets. New warehouses, for example, have recently been constructed in several communities, including Fort William and Dryden. The Imperial Oil Company is building one at Fort William where its storage tank capacity is being increased.

Retail

Retail sales in Northwestern Ontario in 1951 aggregated \$132 million, or 3.2 per cent of the Provincial total. This represented an increase of \$84 million, or 176 per cent, since 1941. In 1958, retail sales were estimated at \$190 million. On a per capita basis, sales amounted to \$792 in 1951 and an estimated \$905 in 1958. The more than 1,600 retail outlets located in the Region in 1951 provided a livelihood for almost 7,200 paid employees, earning \$10.4 million in wages and salaries.

RETAIL TRADE IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951

	Stores	Sales	Employees	Payroll
	(No.)	(\$000's)	(Maximum No.)	(\$000's)
Kenora.....	380	28,617	1,527	2,224
Rainy River.....	271	17,175	801	1,076
Thunder Bay.....	991	86,068	4,856	7,131
Total.....	<u>1,642</u>	<u>131,860</u>	<u>7,184</u>	<u>10,431</u>

Sales at Port Arthur and Fort William reached \$36 million and \$31 million, respectively, in 1951. About one-half of total sales in the Region were recorded in these two cities. At both Kenora and Fort Frances—other major retail centres in Northwestern Ontario—sales approximated \$10 million. Stores selling foods and beverages represented nearly one-half of the retail outlets and were responsible for about one-third of sales. Stores dealing in automotive products accounted for one-quarter of sales and those in general merchandise for one-fifth.

The shopping centre and the supermarket, prominent features of modern retailing, are found in Northwestern Ontario. Other merchandising channels are the department store, the chain store, the trading post and the mail order office. The smaller independent store, however, predominates numerically. Corporate organizations operating department stores in the Region include the T. Eaton Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and Simpsons-Sears. All three, for

example, serve the thriving mining community of Atikokan. Manufacturers also have retail outlets in Northwestern Ontario, while wholesale establishments in many cases carry on a retail business from the same premises. Many independent stores associated with the voluntary Red and White Food Stores group benefit from its relationship with wholesalers.

Confidence in the future development of this Region with its growing population has prompted both the building of new outlets and the modernization of existing establishments. Recent construction at the Lakehead, where an inter-city shopping plaza is now a centre of retailing activity, includes stores of Simpsons-Sears, the Loblaw Groceries Company and several variety chain organizations.

The tendency for the Region's inhabitants to shift from rural areas to urban centres has in no way affected mail order sales. The T. Eaton Company and Simpsons-Sears maintain mail order offices at Sioux Lookout, Nipigon, Marathon, Geraldton and other centres of population. Also important are the fur trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company which are scattered throughout Northwestern Ontario and serve as retail outlets for a small sector of the population.

Retail sales are expected to increase significantly in the next few years. An expanding population and rising incomes will exert a favourable influence, as will the anticipated increase in tourist traffic.

The Tourist Trade

Northwestern Ontario is a veritable paradise for the vacationist. Its scenic splendour, healthy climate and abundant fish and wildlife lure thousands of tourists to the Region every year. Although still in its infancy, the tourist industry is nevertheless well established, especially in the Lake of the Woods area.

A major expansion in tourist traffic is anticipated as a result of numerous highway projects now under way. On the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway east of Marathon, for example, the Region will become readily accessible to the 30 million people who live within 500 miles of the Mackinac Bridge, south of Sault Ste. Marie. After exploring the Lake Superior country, travellers will have the choice of returning east on Highway No. 11, which passes through Nipigon Provincial Forest, of entering the United States at Pigeon River, southwest of Port Arthur and Fort William, or of proceeding further west to Kenora and the Lake of the Woods. Although only one road to the west exists at the moment, the completion of a highway linking Atikokan with Fort Frances will provide an alternative route. This will enhance Atikokan's position as a tourist centre.

At present, many United States tourists enter the Region by means of bridge and ferry connections with Minnesota. The principal place of entry is Fort Frances, linked with International Falls by a bridge which carried more

than 42,000 United States cars into Canada in 1958. The bridge at Pigeon River is the second most important border point, while a lesser volume of traffic utilizes the ferry between Rainy River and Baudette. A considerable number of vacationists, especially those from the Dakotas and other western states, enter the Region via Manitoba. The construction of new bridges between Canada and the United States at Fort Frances and Rainy River is expected to boost the Region's tourist industry. The importance of these bridges will be heightened by improvements being undertaken on the Mississippi Parkway, which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Kenora. The town of Kenora will naturally benefit from its strategic position at the junction of the Trans-Canada Highway and the Mississippi Parkway.

**NUMBER OF AMERICAN CARS ENTERING NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION
ON TRAVELLER'S VEHICLE PERMITS AT BORDER POINTS, 1951, 1957 AND 1958**

	1951	1957	1958	% Change 1958/1951
Fort Frances.....	30,675	43,312	42,336	38.0
Pigeon River.....	16,751	26,396	27,756	65.7
Rainy River.....	1,459	2,566	2,947	102.0
Total.....	<u>48,885</u>	<u>72,274</u>	<u>73,039</u>	49.4

Besides the main arterial highways, other roads are used by visitors to Northwestern Ontario. Thus Highway No. 105, built primarily as a mining access road for the Red Lake gold camp, is now a popular vacation route. In addition, transportation is provided by Canada's two major railways and numerous chartered airline flights are made into remote areas. Many tourists arrive by boat and air at the Lakehead.

Recognizing the needs of the vacationist, the Ontario Government has established more than 20 Provincial Parks in the Region. The largest of these is Quetico Provincial Park, one of the last great wilderness areas on the Continent. It covers 1,750 square miles of woodland, lakes and streams. Water represents 40 per cent of the park, which is especially popular with canoeists. Sibley Provincial Park, located near the Lakehead, has an area of 58 square miles and is renowned for its wildlife. Both Quetico and Sibley Provincial Parks have a nature museum and present park naturalist programs which interpret the natural environment to visitors. Such programs include labelled nature trails and conducted hikes. Yet another park of note is Kakabeka Falls, or the "Niagara of the North", whose principal attraction is a spectacular waterfall, 128 feet high. A development scheme is being undertaken at this park. Other parks include those at Middle Falls, Aaron, Rushing River and Sioux Narrows. All attract many United States travellers and most have provision for camping, bathing, picnicking, boating and fishing. Tourist facilities are being extended in these parks and elsewhere throughout the area. The Ontario Government also maintains Crown Game Reserves which are open to visitors.

Principally a summer industry, tourism is nevertheless drawing more and more vacationists during the winter months, when skiing and fishing are particular attractions. Throughout the year, Northwestern Ontario offers scope for

photographers and naturalists, while artists come in increasing numbers. Interest in fishing is evidenced by the introduction of an annual fish derby in several communities, including Rossport on the northern shore of Lake Superior.

Accommodation, although available in modern hotels and motels, is found primarily in outfitters' camps. Of the estimated 22,000 beds in 1956, about two-thirds were in such camps. In addition, numerous camping grounds enable the traveller to pitch a tent or park a trailer.

ESTIMATED TOURIST ACCOMMODATION IN THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956

	Number of Persons That Can be Accommodated		
	In Tourist Establishments ¹	In Outfitters' Camps	In Licensed Hotels
Kenora.....	1,417	10,005	1,205
Rainy River.....	205	2,519	680
Thunder Bay.....	1,665	1,655	2,739
Total.....	<u>3,287</u>	<u>14,179</u>	<u>4,624</u>

¹Includes Motels.

The profound effect which tourism has on the Region's economy is shown by the large expenditure of vacationists, estimated at more than \$35 million in 1955. This expenditure, which is expected to increase considerably in the next few years, naturally promotes other economic activity, particularly in certain service and manufacturing industries.

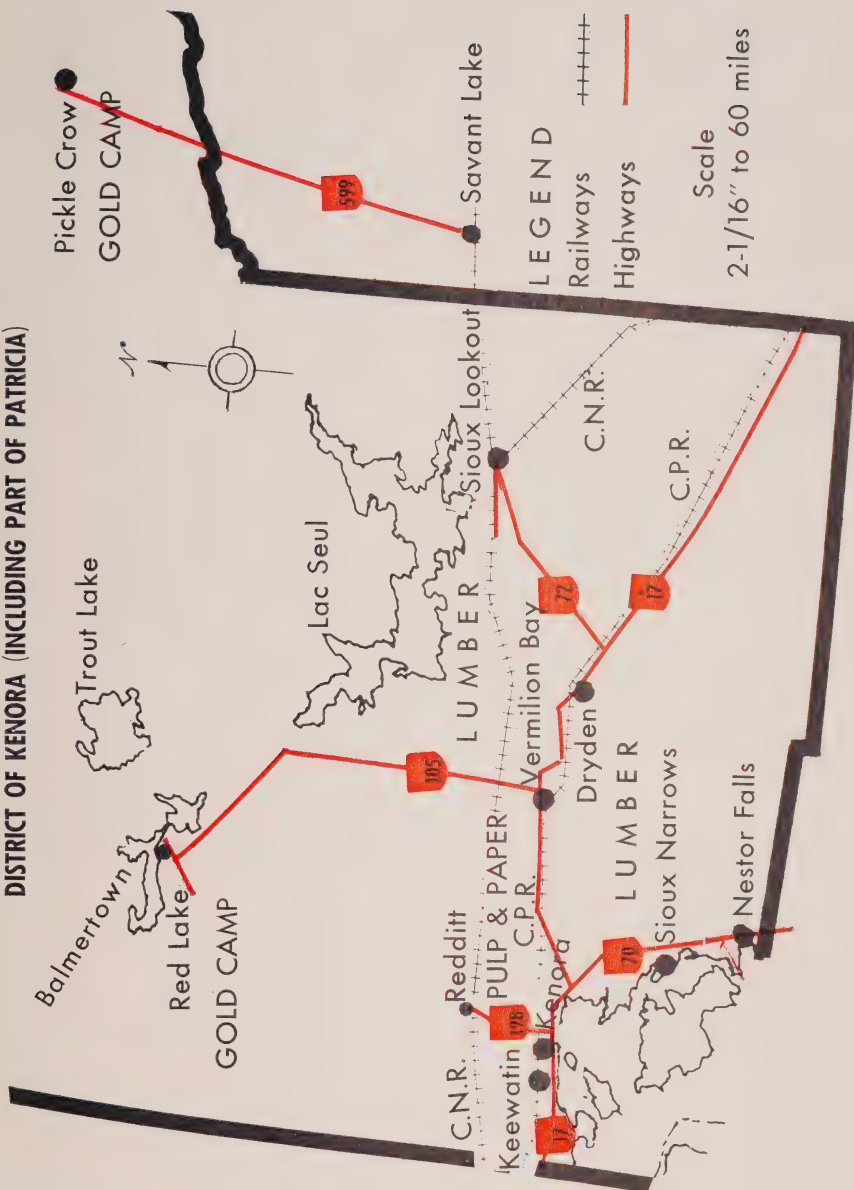
Districts and Municipalities

Kenora (including Patricia)

Kenora has an area of 153,220 square miles and a predominantly rural population of about 53,000. Manufacturing and mining are the major industries. In 1956, the District's 77 manufacturing establishments—half of which were sawmills—had a gross value of production of \$43.0 million. This represented an increase of 38.2 per cent since 1946. In the same period, net value rose by 113.5 per cent to \$17.8 million. Paper and paper products are the principal components of the gross value of manufacturing production. Approximately one-half of the manufacturing establishments are in rural areas, but they account for only about five per cent of gross value of output. Mineral production in 1958 was valued at \$16.7 million. Of this, \$16.4 million was represented by gold from Red Lake and Pickle Crow. Silver, stone, sand and gravel are other mineral products.

The forestry, tourist, transportation, service and construction industries are also important in Kenora. Recent construction activity has included the trans-Canada natural gas pipeline, as well as generating stations of Ontario

DISTRICT OF KENORA (INCLUDING PART OF PATRICIA)



Hydro at Whitedog and Caribou Falls. Completion of the pipeline has made natural gas available to industrial and domestic users in many parts of the District. Rich agricultural land is found near the towns of Kenora and Dryden, the main farming centres. Thousands of dollars are spent annually by vacationists, attracted primarily by the resorts and scenic splendour of the Lake of the Woods area.

Kenora (10,300), the administrative centre, is situated at the head of the Lake of the Woods on Highway No. 17 and the C.P.R. Rail facilities are also provided by the C.N.R., some 20 miles north of the municipality. It is an important manufacturing community, with ground wood and sulphite pulp mills of the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company. *Keewatin* (2,000), lying to the west on Highway No. 17 and the C.P.R., contains a large flour mill of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

Midway between Winnipeg and the Lakehead is *Dryden* (5,000), served by the C.P.R. and Highway No. 17. Paper production is the principal industry. The Dryden Paper Company operates a sulphate pulp mill and converts primary paper output to special uses as does the St. Regis Paper Company. The town has a modern printing and publishing house which turns out Christmas and greeting cards. Pleasure boats, furniture and framing materials are also produced in the vicinity. To the northeast of Dryden, *Sioux Lookout* (2,300), situated on the C.N.R. and connected to the Trans-Canada Highway by Highway No. 72, is the centre of woodland operations for the Great Lakes Paper Company. Railway ties are produced by a nearby creosoting plant. It is expected that the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company will construct a paper mill in the area within the next two or three years.

The gold mining centres of *Red Lake* (1,900), *Balmertown* (1,400) and *Pickle Crow* are the most northerly communities accessible by road both in the Region and in Ontario. The first two are served by Highway No. 105 and the third by Highway No. 599.

Rainy River

Economic growth in Rainy River has in recent years been highlighted by the mining developments in the Steep Rock Range. The District's mineral output in 1958 was valued at \$14.0 million, virtually all of which was accounted for by iron ore from the mines of the Steep Rock area. Manufacturing is also of significance in the District. Gross value of manufacturing production rose by 116.6 per cent to \$21.1 million, and net value by 128.3 per cent to \$10.3 million between 1946 and 1956. In the latter year, approximately one-half of the 44 manufacturing establishments were sawmills. Paper, however, accounted for the major share of gross value of production.

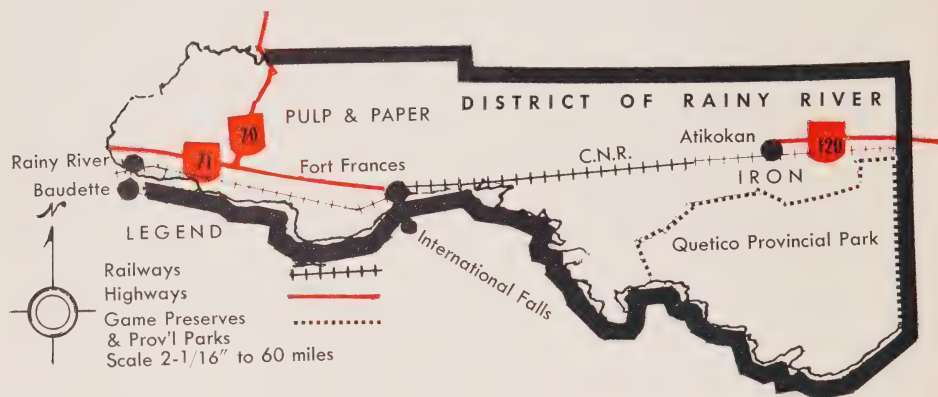


Courtesy—Campbell Red Lake Mines Ltd., and New Dickenson Mines Ltd.

Aerial view of a portion of the Red Lake mining area showing the mining plants of the Campbell Red Lake mine at the left and the New Dickenson mine at the right, with their adjoining communities in the foreground.

The District has an expanding tourist industry. The Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake and Quetico Provincial Park are particular attractions. Rich agricultural land is located in the western portion, where the emphasis is on cattle raising for dairy and beef purposes.

Rainy River covers 7,276 square miles and its 28,000 inhabitants are found mainly in urban communities. The most important of these is *Fort Frances* (9,000), a transportation and manufacturing centre. It is served by Highway No. 71 and the C.N.R. In addition, rail facilities to the United States are available through the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway and the Northern Pacific Railway. A bridge connects the town with International Falls (Minn.). The principal manufacturing enterprise is the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper



Company, which operates ground wood and paper mills in the community. A new highway will soon link Fort Frances with *Atikokan* (6,400), once a rail hamlet and now a thriving mining centre. Its population is expected to range from 15,000 to 20,000 by the late 1960's as a result of the anticipated vastly increased output of iron ore from the Steep Rock Range. Atikokan is connected to the Lakehead by Highway No. 120 and the C.N.R. The town of *Rainy River* (1,300) is situated on Highway No. 71 and forms the hub of a fine farming area. It is linked by ferry with Baudette (Minn.).

Thunder Bay

Thunder Bay has an area of 52,471 square miles. Most of its 137,000 inhabitants live in urban communities, especially at the Lakehead. The principal industries are manufacturing and mining, while forestry and tourism are also important. The 211 manufacturing establishments in 1956 produced goods valued at \$170.1 million—more than three times the level of output in 1946. During the same period, net value of production also tripled—to reach \$82.3 million. The District accounts for about two-thirds of Northwestern Ontario's manufacturing establishments and for approximately three-quarters of its gross

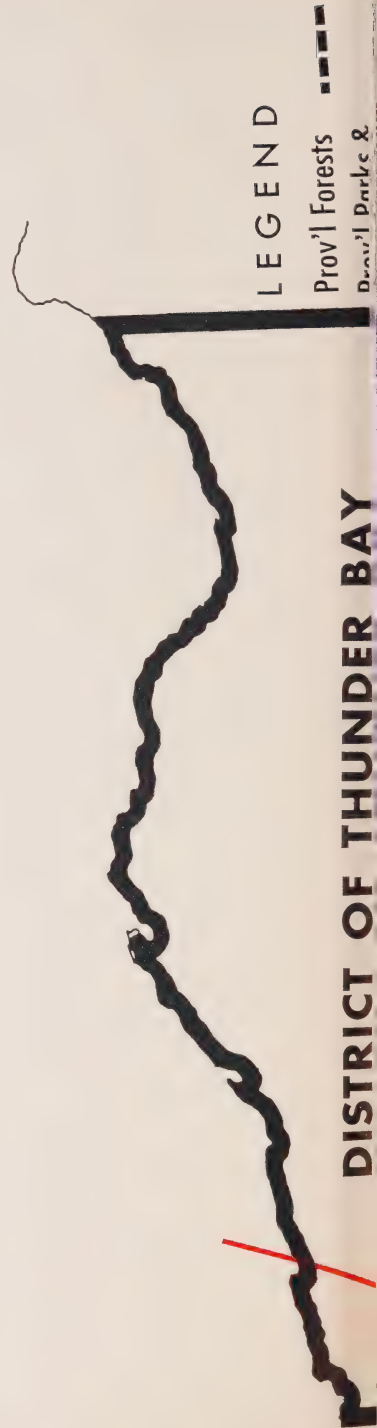
value of manufacturing production. One-third of the establishments are saw-mills, but paper and transportation equipment (ships, buses, aircraft, etc.) account for the greater part of manufacturing value. Mineral output in 1958 was valued at \$36.3 million. Copper (\$17.6 million) and zinc (\$11.8 million) together accounted for over 80 per cent of mineral value in the District. The production of these two metals, which commenced in the second half of 1957, raised the value of Thunder Bay's mineral output to a level nearly nine times the \$4.2 million recorded in 1956. Other products of the District's mines are gold, with a 1958 value of \$3.9 million, silver (\$2.0 million), structural materials and lead.

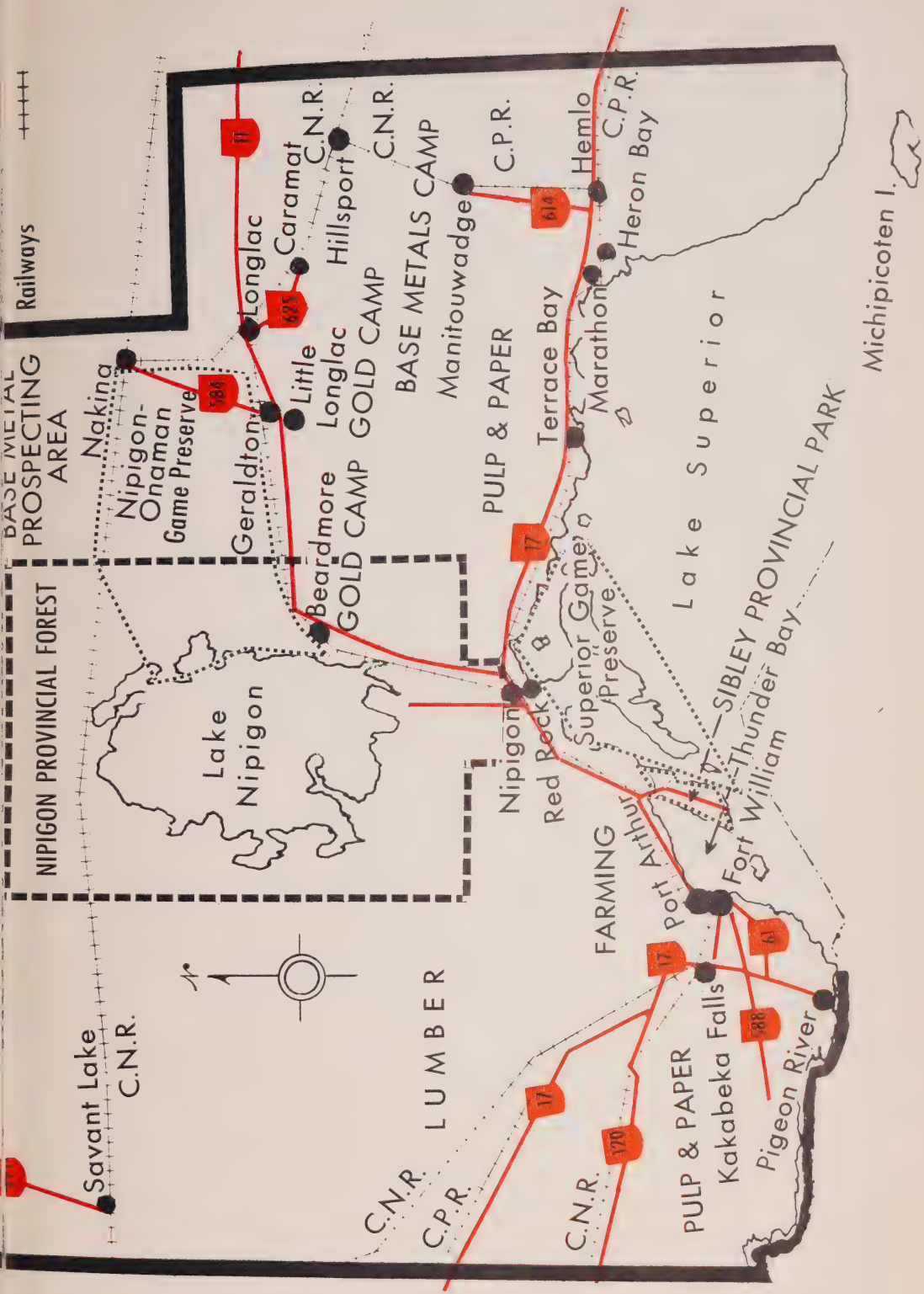
Kakabeka Falls, Sibley Provincial Park, Middle Falls Provincial Park and the Lake Superior area are among the features which attract thousands of tourists annually. A bridge connects Thunder Bay with the United States at Pigeon River to the southwest of the Lakehead. Due to the population concentration at Port Arthur and Fort William, dairy farming has grown in importance in the immediate vicinity. The trans-Canada natural gas pipeline, completed in 1958, serves sections of the District, while Ontario Hydro is erecting a new hydro-electric generating station at Silver Falls and a thermal-electric station at the Lakehead. At present, the Commission operates five stations throughout Thunder Bay.

At the head of the Great Lakes are situated *Port Arthur* (40,200), the administrative centre of the District, and *Fort William* (41,800). Both cities play an important role in the economic sectors of transportation, distribution and manufacturing. Besides forming the largest grain shipping centre in the world, they also rank among its major paper producing communities. Transportation facilities are provided by the C.P.R., the C.N.R. and T.C.A., as well as by Highways No. 17 and 61 and numerous shipping lines. In 1956, Port Arthur had 57 manufacturing establishments with a gross value of output aggregating \$45.1 million (\$16.1 million in 1946). There are ground wood and sulphite pulp mills of both the Abitibi Power and Paper Company and the Provincial Paper Company in the city. Another enterprise of note is the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company. Although large quantities of iron ore move through this port, grain is the principal commodity shipped. Fort William, located slightly south of Port Arthur, has ground wood, sulphite pulp and paper mills of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company and ground wood and sulphite pulp mills of the Great Lakes Paper Company. Other enterprises include the Canadian Car Company—a producer of buses, aircraft and highway transport trailers—and Canadian Husky Oil Limited, which operates an oil refinery. In 1956, the city's 69 manufacturing establishments turned out goods valued at \$61.6 million, compared with \$31.3 million in 1946. Grain is the chief cargo carried by shipping.

Abundant forest resources have made possible the development of several flourishing communities. *Marathon* (2,400) has a sulphate pulp mill of the Marathon Corporation and *Terrace Bay* (1,800) a sulphate pulp mill of the Kimberly-Clark Pulp and Paper Company. The two centres are served by both Highway No. 17 and the C.P.R. Commodities discharged at Marathon's port include coal, sulphur, limestone, salt, pulpwood, petroleum and chemicals. Paper, lead and zinc concentrates, and pulpwood are loaded by Great Lakes shipping. *Nipigon* (2,700), located on the C.N.R. and C.P.R. and near the junction of Highways No. 11 and 17, is a forest products community. Cargo carriers calling at this port handle both pulpwood and chips. Nearby is *Red Rock* (2,000), the site of paper, sulphate pulp, ground wood and semi-chemical pulp mills of the St. Lawrence Corporation. Just off Highway No. 17, it is served by the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. and by Great Lakes carriers which unload petroleum and coal. *Longlac* (900), a C.N.R. junction on Highway No. 11, is a centre of woodland operations for the Kimberly-Clark Corporation.

A mining and forest products centre, *Geraldton* (3,200) had five manufacturing establishments in 1956. Gross value of production aggregated \$0.2 million. Nearby are the gold mines of McLeod-Cockshutt at *Little Longlac*. In the vicinity of *Beardmore* (1,100), a focus of mining and lumbering activity, are the Leitch Gold Mines. All three of these communities are located on or near the C.N.R. and Highway No. 11. Extensive iron ore deposits are located near *Nakina* (600), a C.N.R. junction. *Manitouwadge* (2,000)—one of the Province's newest communities—was created as a result of the discovery of important copper and zinc deposits, first mined in 1957. Both the C.N.R. and C.P.R. have built lines to the community which is on Highway No. 614.





Conclusion

This Survey outlines the principal characteristics of the largest of Ontario's ten economic regions—the Lakehead-Northwestern. It demonstrates the great potential of this area, based primarily on abundant mineral, forest and water resources. The industries attracted by this natural wealth have experienced a marked growth, particularly in the post-war period. The Region's factories and mines have vastly increased their output, construction activity has risen to record levels and great strides have been made towards uncovering and developing additional riches. A growing diversification of economic activity is clearly evident in Northwestern Ontario's development pattern. Associated with this expansion has been a significant increase in the Region's population—the result of both natural accretion and the large influx of workers from other parts of Canada and overseas. Rising incomes, improved housing conditions and modern household equipment and conveniences have raised the standard of living in Northwestern Ontario to a level similar to that in the more southerly urban centres.

Present economic trends indicate that the process of expansion in the area will continue in the years ahead. Economic transportation provided by the new Seaway and inexpensive natural gas from Alberta both will have a major impact on the area's commercial life. Trade will be stimulated and industrial growth encouraged. New roads and highways under construction or planned will also benefit the Region, activate a further development of its forest and mineral resources and give added impetus to the already thriving tourist trade. Especially important to the Region's economic development will be the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway, north of Sault Ste. Marie, the construction of international bridges at Sault Ste. Marie, Rainy River and Fort Frances, and the erection of a causeway across Rainy Lake as part of the highway to connect Atikokan with Fort Frances. The proposed large-scale aerial exploration drive, together with prospecting in the field, will undoubtedly lead to the discovery of additional rich mineral deposits and reveal that the present development in mining is only a prelude to greater things to come. In the next few years, the Region may well become one of the most important iron ore producing areas on the North American continent. These developments will create new communities and more people will be attracted to Northwestern Ontario.

The Ontario Government will play an important role in the future expansion of the area's economy. It will continue to encourage new industry to locate in the Region and to construct new highways and schools to keep pace with Northwestern Ontario's development. The Government's program of sustained-yield forest management, aimed at preserving and augmenting the area's vast forest resources for future generations, will ensure the perpetuation of this major sector of the economy. Several potential hydro-electric power sites remain to be developed, and the Province will carry on with its access roads program

designed to open up new mining and forest areas. In addition, a major contribution to the Region's economic growth will be made by its various industrial and commercial associations and councils.

Northwestern Ontario is an essential cornerstone in the Province's economic structure—a land of opportunity and reward. Its abundant natural resources, in combination with the increasing inflow of capital and the zeal and perseverance of its inhabitants ensure that attention will increasingly focus on the economic life of Ontario's "Great Northwest".

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

CONTENTS

Population, Vital Statistics and Immigration:

	PAGE
Population of the Northwestern Ontario Region, Census Years 1901 to 1956.....	67
Population of the Northwestern Ontario Region, Census Years 1901 to 1956, Incorporated Cities, Towns and Villages.....	67
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 and 1956.....	67
Population by Age Groups, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1956.....	68
Population by Sex, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 and 1956.....	68
Population by Marital Status, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1956.....	68
Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 and 1956	69
Detailed Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1956	69
Population by Official Languages, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	69
Immigrant Population by Immigration Periods, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951	70
Number of Families, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1956.....	70
Families, Total, Rural and Urban, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1956.....	70

Employment, Earnings and Income:

Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, In and Not In the Labour Force, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	71
Labour Force by Occupation Groups, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	71
Labour Force by Industry Groups, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	72
Index Numbers of Employment, Manufacturing and Mining, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1949 to 1958.....	72
Index Numbers of Employment, All Industries, Fort William-Port Arthur Metropolitan Area, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 to 1958.....	73
Index Numbers of Employment by Industry, Fort William-Port Arthur Metropolitan Area, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 to 1958.....	73
Index Numbers of Payrolls, Manufacturing and Mining, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1949 to 1958.....	73
Index Numbers of Payrolls, All Industries, Fort William-Port Arthur Metropolitan Area, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 to 1958.....	74
Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, Manufacturing and Mining, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1949 to 1958.....	74
Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, All Industries, Fort William-Port Arthur Metropolitan Area, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 to 1958.....	74
Average Weekly Wages and Salaries by Industry, Fort William-Port Arthur Metropolitan Area, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 to 1958.....	75
Wage-Earners, Grouped by Earnings During the 12 Months Prior to June 1, 1951, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	75
Wage-Earners, Grouped by Earnings During the 12 Months Prior to June 1, 1951, Specified Centres, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	75
Estimated Personal Income, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 to 1958.....	76
Estimated Personal Disposable Income, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 to 1958	76
Taxpayers, Income and Average Income, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951, 1955 and 1956.....	76

Forestry:

Principal Statistics of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Northwestern Ontario Region, Selected Years 1949 to 1957.....	77
Principal Statistics of the Sawmill Industry, Northwestern Ontario Region, Selected Years 1949 to 1956.....	77
Principal Statistics of the Other Wood-Using Industries, Northwestern Ontario Region, Selected Years 1949 to 1956.....	77

Mining:

Total Mineral Production, Northwestern Ontario Region, Selected Years 1953 to 1958	78
Mineral Production by Districts, Northwestern Ontario Region, Selected Years 1953 to 1958.....	79

Agriculture:	PAGE
Number, Area and Average Area of Farms, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 and 1956.....	81
Farm Holdings Classified by Size of Farm, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 and 1956.....	81
Value of Farm Land, Buildings, Implements and Livestock, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	81
Tenure of Occupied Farms, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 and 1956.....	82
Number of Livestock on Farms, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951, 1957 and 1958	82
Number of Poultry on Farms, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951, 1957 and 1958...	82
Acreage, Production and Farm Value of Field Crops, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1946, 1951, 1957 and 1958.....	83
Acreage, Production and Farm Value of Field Crops by Districts, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1958.....	83
Commercial Sales of Fluid Milk, Cream, Chocolate Dairy Drink, Buttermilk and Skim Milk, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1958.....	84
Total Purchases of Milk from Farmers by Commercial Dairies for Fluid Sales, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1958.....	84
Farm Machinery and Electric Power, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 and 1956	84
Fishing:	
Value of Fish Landed, Northwestern Ontario Region, Selected Years 1951 to 1957..	85
Catch of Fish by Principal Species, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 to 1957.....	85
Catch of Fish by Fishing Grounds, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1957.....	85
Manufacturing:	
Principal Statistics of Manufacturing Industries, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1946 and 1951 to 1956.....	86
Principal Statistics of Manufacturing Industries, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1946 and 1951 to 1956, Centres with 3 or More Manufacturing Establishments.....	87
Principal Statistics of Manufacturing by Industrial Groups, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1956.....	88
Principal Statistics of Manufacturing by Industry, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1956	88
Principal Statistics of Manufacturing Industries, Urban and Rural Distribution, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1956.....	89
Transportation:	
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Northwestern Ontario Region, Selected Years 1951 to 1957.....	89
Road Mileages, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951, 1956 and 1957.....	90
Construction, Housing and Household Facilities:	
Value of Building Permits Issued, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 to 1958.....	90
Dwelling Units Started and Completed, Selected Municipalities of 5,000 and Over, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951 and 1954 to 1958.....	91
Type of Occupied Dwelling, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	91
Tenure of Occupied Dwellings, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	91
Occupied Dwellings Showing Number of Rooms, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951	92
Occupied Dwellings Showing Principal Exterior Material Used, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	92
Occupied Dwellings In Need of Major Repair and Not In Need of Major Repair, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	92
Occupied Dwellings Showing Cooking Facilities, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951	93
Occupied Dwellings with Electricity, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	93
Occupied Dwellings Showing Principal Heating Fuels Used, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	93
Occupied Dwellings Showing Refrigeration Facilities, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	94
Occupied Dwellings Showing Water Supply and Bath Facilities, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	94
Occupied Dwellings Showing Specified Living Conveniences, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	94
Households with Television Receivers, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1958.....	95
Retail and Wholesale Trade:	
Retail Trade by Main Groups of Stores, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	95
Number of Stores and Retail Sales, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1931, 1941 and 1951, Incorporated Centres of 1,000 Population or Over.....	96
Wholesale Trade, Incorporated Centres of 5,000 or Over, Northwestern Ontario Region, 1951.....	96

**POPULATION OF THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION,
CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1956**

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	% Change	
								1956/01	1956/51
Kenora.....	10,369 ¹	19,507	19,139	25,919	33,372	39,212	47,156	354.8	20.3
Rainy River.....	6,568	10,429	13,518	17,359	19,132	22,132	25,483	288.0	15.1
Thunder Bay.....	11,219	39,496	49,560	65,118	85,200	105,367	122,890	995.4	16.6
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region...	28,156	69,432	82,217	108,396	137,704	166,711	195,529	594.4	17.3
Total, Ontario.....	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662	3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542	5,404,933	147.6	17.6
Northwestern Ontario as % of Ontario.	1.3	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6		

¹Excludes Patricia Portion.

**POPULATION OF THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION,
CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1956,
INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES**

								% Change	
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	1956/01 ¹	1956/51
KENORA									
Dryden.....	..	715	1,019	1,326	1,641	2,627	4,428	519.3	68.6
Keewatin.....	..	1,242	1,327	1,422	1,481	1,634	1,949	56.9	19.3
Kenora.....	5,202	6,158	5,407	6,766	7,745	8,695	10,278	97.6	18.2
Sioux Lookout .	..	..	1,127	2,088	1,756	2,364	2,504	122.2	5.9
RAINY RIVER									
Fort Frances...	..	1,611	3,109	5,470	5,897	8,038	9,005	459.0	12.0
Rainy River...	..	1,578	1,444	1,402	1,205	1,348	1,354	-14.2	0.5
THUNDER BAY									
Fort William...	3,633	16,499	20,541	26,277	30,585	34,947	39,464	986.3	12.9
Geraldton.....	..	..	..	..	2,979	3,227	3,263	9.5	1.1
Port Arthur....	3,214	11,220	14,886	19,818	24,426	31,161	38,136	1,086.6	22.4

¹Or the earliest year given.

Note.—Population figures for any given year are based on the areas of the cities, towns and villages as incorporated at that date. In many cases, figures for earlier years would not correspond with the 1951 and 1956 areas due to later annexations. As only incorporated cities, towns and villages are covered by this table, some of the municipalities may have had, in the dates shown blank, a population which would be included with the data for the township containing the municipality.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1956**

	Births		Marriages		Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n.
1951						
Kenora.....	1,167	29.8	284	7.2	426	10.9
Rainy River.....	672	30.4	167	7.5	188	8.5
Thunder Bay.....	2,791	26.5	890	8.4	921	8.7
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	4,630	27.8	1,341	8.0	1,535	9.2
1956						
Kenora.....	1,467	31.1	340	7.2	369	7.8
Rainy River.....	811	31.8	208	8.2	226	8.9
Thunder Bay.....	3,295	26.8	905	7.4	934	7.6
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	5,573	28.5	1,453	7.4	1,529	7.8

**POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+	Median Age
Kenora.....No.	47,156	6,324	5,521	4,105	3,432	3,641	7,418	6,225	4,774	3,033	1,072	1,611	25.7
%	(100.0)	(13.4)	(11.7)	(8.7)	(7.3)	(7.7)	(15.7)	(13.2)	(10.1)	(6.5)	(2.3)	(3.4)	
Rainy River....No.	25,483	3,497	3,178	2,346	1,970	1,725	3,566	3,327	2,331	1,646	723	1,174	25.1
%	(100.0)	(13.7)	(12.5)	(9.2)	(7.7)	(6.8)	(14.0)	(13.1)	(9.1)	(6.5)	(2.8)	(4.6)	
Thunder Bay....No.	122,890	14,911	13,604	9,744	7,860	8,070	20,012	17,984	13,336	9,155	3,497	4,717	28.6
%	(100.0)	(12.1)	(11.1)	(7.9)	(6.4)	(6.6)	(16.3)	(14.6)	(10.9)	(7.5)	(2.8)	(3.8)	
Total, Northwestern Ont. Region...No.	195,529	24,732	22,303	16,195	13,262	13,436	30,996	27,536	20,441	13,834	5,292	7,502	27.5
%	(100.0)	(12.6)	(11.4)	(8.3)	(6.8)	(6.9)	(15.8)	(14.1)	(10.5)	(7.1)	(2.7)	(3.8)	

**POPULATION BY SEX,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

	Total Population		MALE				FEMALE				Males to 100 Females	
			1951		1956		1951		1956		1951	1956
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Kenora.....	39,212	47,156	21,566	55.0	25,842	54.8	17,646	45.0	21,314	45.2	122	121
Rainy River....	22,132	25,483	11,827	53.4	13,492	52.9	10,305	46.6	11,991	47.1	115	113
Thunder Bay....	105,367	122,890	57,210	54.3	66,458	54.1	48,157	45.7	56,432	45.9	119	118
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	166,711	195,529	90,603	54.3	105,792	54.1	76,108	45.7	89,737	45.9	119	118

**POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Kenora.....No.	47,156	24,598	20,757	1,697	104
%	(100.0)	(52.2)	(44.0)	(3.6)	(0.2)
Rainy River....No.	25,483	13,173	11,319	940	51
%	(100.0)	(51.7)	(44.4)	(3.7)	(0.2)
Thunder Bay....No.	122,890	60,884	56,695	5,031	280
%	(100.0)	(49.6)	(46.1)	(4.1)	(0.2)
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....No.	195,529	98,655	88,771	7,668	435
%	(100.0)	(50.5)	(45.4)	(3.9)	(0.2)

**RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

		1951			1956			Percentage Change 1956/1951	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Kenora	No. 39,212	22,819	16,393	47,156	26,330	20,826		15.4	27.0
	% (100.0)	(58.2)	(41.8)	(100.0)	(55.8)	(44.2)			
Rainy River	No. 22,132	12,746	9,386	25,483	9,269	16,214	-27.3	72.7	
	% (100.0)	(57.6)	(42.4)	(100.0)	(36.4)	(63.6)			
Thunder Bay	No. 105,367	26,131	79,236	122,890	26,005	96,885	-0.5	22.3	
	% (100.0)	(24.8)	(75.2)	(100.0)	(21.2)	(78.8)			
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	No. 166,711	61,696	105,015	195,529	61,604	133,925	-0.1	27.5	
	% (100.0)	(37.0)	(63.0)	(100.0)	(31.5)	(68.5)			

**DETAILED RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total Population	Rural			Urban				
		Total	Farm	Non- Farm	Total	30,000 to 99,999	10,000 to 29,999	2,500 to 9,999	1,000 to 2,499
Kenora	47,156	26,330	2,140	24,190	20,826	..	10,278	6,932	3,616
Rainy River	25,483	9,269	5,034	4,235	16,214	..	..	14,860	1,354
Thunder Bay	122,890	26,005	4,875	21,130	96,885	84,609	..	3,263	9,013
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region..	195,529	61,604	12,049	49,555	133,925	84,609	10,278	25,055	13,983

**POPULATION BY OFFICIAL LANGUAGES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total	English Only	French Only	English and French	Neither English nor French
Kenora	No. 39,212	32,832	176	1,991	4,213
	% (100.0)	(83.7)	(0.5)	(5.1)	(10.7)
Rainy River	No. 22,132	20,161	60	1,509	402
	% (100.0)	(91.1)	(0.3)	(6.8)	(1.8)
Thunder Bay	No. 105,367	95,661	844	5,781	3,081
	% (100.0)	(90.8)	(0.8)	(5.5)	(2.9)
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	No. 166,711	148,654	1,080	9,281	7,696
	% (100.0)	(89.2)	(0.6)	(5.6)	(4.6)

**IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION PERIODS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Before 1911	1911- 1920	1921- 1930	1931- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1951 ¹	Total	Per Cent of Ontario Total
Kenora.....	1,907	1,512	2,210	229	114	1,812	7,786	0.9
Rainy River.....	1,266	1,065	1,202	190	85	516	4,324	0.5
Thunder Bay.....	6,337	5,429	8,433	1,109	343	4,836	26,487	3.1
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	<u>9,510</u>	<u>8,008</u>	<u>11,845</u>	<u>1,528</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>7,164</u>	<u>38,597</u>	4.5

¹First five months 1951.

**NUMBER OF FAMILIES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total Families	No. of Persons in Families	Average Number of Persons per Family
Kenora.....	10,273	39,391	3.8
Rainy River.....	5,827	22,560	3.9
Thunder Bay.....	28,375	103,184	3.6
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	<u>44,475</u>	<u>165,135</u>	3.7

**FAMILIES, TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total Families	Rural		Urban		
		Total Rural	Farm	Non- Farm	Total Urban	% of Total
Kenora.....	10,273	5,147	469	4,678	5,126	49.9
Rainy River.....	5,827	1,951	1,065	886	3,876	66.5
Thunder Bay.....	28,375	4,622	1,124	3,498	23,753	83.7
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	<u>44,475</u>	<u>11,720</u>	<u>2,658</u>	<u>9,062</u>	<u>32,755</u>	73.6

**POPULATION, 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN AND NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 2, 1951**

	POPULATION 14 YEARS AND OVER	LABOUR FORCE					NOT IN LABOUR FORCE				
		Total		Persons with Jobs		No Jobs & Seeking Work					
		Number	% of 14+	Working	Not Working		Total	Keeping House	At School	Retired or Voluntarily Idle	Other ¹
Kenora.....	27,422	13,339	48.6	13,073	141	125	14,083	7,110	1,380	938	4,655
Rainy River.....	15,033	7,726	51.4	7,525	90	111	7,307	4,676	1,015	634	982
Thunder Bay.....	76,687	43,165	56.3	42,050	429	686	33,522	23,244	4,563	2,740	2,975
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.	119,142	64,230	53.9	62,648	660	922 ²	54,912	35,030	6,958	4,312	8,612

¹Includes "Indians on Reserves", those "Permanently unable to work", and "Other".

²Includes 104 persons who had never worked and were seeking work.

**LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION GROUPS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 2, 1951**

OCCUPATION	Total, Northwestern Ontario Region					Northwestern Ontario as % of Ontario
	Kenora	Rainy River	Thunder Bay	Total, Ontario		
Proprietary and Managerial.....No.	1,169	616	2,922	4,707	155,861	3.0
%	(8.8)	(8.0)	(6.8)	(7.4)	(8.3)	
Professional.....No.	708	397	2,433	3,538	137,996	2.6
%	(5.3)	(5.1)	(5.7)	(5.5)	(7.3)	
Clerical.....No.	787	415	4,073	5,275	246,581	2.1
%	(5.9)	(5.4)	(9.5)	(8.2)	(13.1)	
Agricultural.....No.	454	1,160	1,680	3,294	203,368	1.6
%	(3.4)	(15.0)	(3.9)	(5.1)	(10.8)	
Other Primary.....No.	2,491	689	5,485	8,665	38,764	22.4
%	(18.7)	(8.9)	(12.7)	(13.5)	(2.0)	
Manufacturing and Mechanical...No.	1,597	1,025	6,525	9,147	401,116	2.3
%	(12.0)	(13.3)	(15.1)	(14.3)	(21.3)	
Construction.....No.	712	435	2,619	3,766	106,534	3.5
%	(5.3)	(5.6)	(6.1)	(5.9)	(5.6)	
Transportation and Communication.....No.	1,983	968	5,917	8,868	138,783	6.4
%	(14.9)	(12.5)	(13.7)	(13.8)	(7.4)	
Commercial and Financial.....No.	649	324	2,258	3,231	129,452	2.5
%	(4.9)	(4.2)	(5.2)	(5.1)	(6.9)	
Service.....No.	1,551	714	4,223	6,488	180,121	3.6
%	(11.6)	(9.3)	(9.8)	(10.1)	(9.5)	
Labourers ¹.....No.	1,109	885	4,364	6,358	127,422	5.0
%	(8.3)	(11.5)	(10.1)	(9.9)	(6.8)	
Not Stated ².....No.	114	89	586	789	18,943	4.2
%	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.0)	
Total, All Occupations ³.....No.	13,324	7,717	43,085	64,126	1,884,941	3.4
%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	

¹Labourers in the primary industries not included in this group.

²Persons who did not report an occupation.

³Does not include 104 persons in the regional labour force and 2,610 persons in the Ontario labour force who had never worked but were seeking employment.

Note.—Occupation groups refer to the type of work done by workers as contrasted to the industry in which they work, shown in the following table. The occupation group, Manufacturing and Mechanical, includes only persons following occupations in which they were directly engaged in the process of manufacture and repair, and all persons were so classified irrespective of whether they were employed by manufacturing firms or by mining, construction or transportation, etc., companies. On the other hand, the industry group, Manufacturing, includes all persons employed by manufacturing firms whether they were engaged in the processes of production, the sale or transport of the product, or in clerical or other occupations associated with the industry.

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 2, 1951

INDUSTRY						Northwestern
	Kenora	Rainy River	Thunder Bay	Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	Total, Ontario	Ontario as % of Ontario
Agriculture	No. 412	1,159	1,536	3,107	201,482	1.5
%	(3.1)	(15.0)	(3.6)	(4.8)	(10.7)	
Forestry and Logging	No. 1,835	478	7,043	9,356	23,030	40.6
%	(13.8)	(6.2)	(16.3)	(14.6)	(1.2)	
Fishing and Trapping	No. 125	73	218	416	2,259	18.4
%	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.1)	
Mining	No. 1,474	651	885	3,010	30,653	9.8
%	(11.1)	(8.4)	(2.1)	(4.7)	(1.6)	
Manufacturing	No. 2,462	1,449	8,880	12,791	615,358	2.1
%	(18.5)	(18.8)	(20.6)	(20.0)	(32.6)	
Utilities	No. 199	56	663	918	30,704	3.0
%	(1.5)	(0.7)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.6)	
Construction	No. 873	705	3,039	4,617	127,494	3.6
%	(6.5)	(9.1)	(7.0)	(7.2)	(6.8)	
Transportation and Communication	No. 1,890	885	7,447	10,222	127,421	8.0
%	(14.2)	(11.5)	(17.3)	(15.9)	(6.8)	
Trade	No. 1,262	717	5,285	7,264	267,267	2.7
%	(9.5)	(9.3)	(12.3)	(11.3)	(14.2)	
Finance	No. 128	82	636	846	61,728	1.4
%	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(3.3)	
Service	No. 2,572	1,363	6,874	10,809	379,129	2.9
%	(19.3)	(17.7)	(16.0)	(16.9)	(20.1)	
Not Stated ¹	No. 92	99	579	770	18,416	4.2
%	(0.7)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.0)	
Total, All Industries ²	No. 13,324	7,717	43,085	64,126	1,884,941	3.4
%	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	

¹Persons who did not report an industry.

²Does not include 104 persons in the regional labour force and 2,610 persons in the Ontario labour force who had never worked but were seeking employment.

Note.—See note to preceding table.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, MANUFACTURING AND MINING, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO 1958

(1949 = 100)

Year	Av'ge.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Manufacturing													
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	126.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	127.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	112.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	113.9	104.8	104.7	107.2	108.3	109.9	114.7	117.1	120.9	123.7	121.8	119.4	114.7
1956.....	117.0	111.5	114.2	115.5	113.5	115.3	119.1	121.7	120.6	121.9	120.2	117.6	113.5
1957.....	119.4	111.3	114.3	114.6	114.6	116.8	122.3	124.6	126.2	127.3	125.1	120.8	114.9
1958.....	119.4	115.1	112.9	113.0	114.4	114.1	122.6	127.4	130.1	127.2	124.2	117.6	113.8
Mining													
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	95.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	85.2	83.4	82.5	82.5	82.0	82.0	86.9	87.2	87.9	87.5	88.8	90.0	90.0
1956.....	96.8	89.6	92.8	93.3	94.1	93.5	96.9	98.9	101.1	101.2	99.5	101.1	100.2
1957.....	106.8	100.1	101.7	102.5	104.8	102.1	104.0	104.8	113.0	112.6	113.2	113.4	109.2
1958.....	96.0	105.1	102.4	99.6	97.7	87.4	87.6	85.0	86.2	100.1	100.3	99.9	100.7

**INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES,
FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR METROPOLITAN AREA, 1951 TO 1958**

(1949 = 100)

Year	Av'ge.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1951.....	106.3	95.8	92.8	91.4	94.1	100.3	104.6	110.4	115.4	114.9	118.0	118.8	118.9
1952.....	118.3	113.8	113.0	112.5	111.8	113.9	120.8	123.3	126.1	119.0	123.5	120.4	121.9
1953.....	120.1	114.9	112.0	114.1	116.4	117.9	121.8	124.5	126.6	127.1	124.8	121.5	120.2
1954.....	107.8	114.9	107.8	102.5	98.1	102.7	105.6	108.6	112.5	113.9	109.9	108.5	108.3
1955.....	107.5	105.3	96.4	96.1	97.6	105.1	109.3	111.8	113.7	114.5	112.9	113.7	114.1
1956.....	112.3	108.5	104.8	103.6	103.0	111.6	114.9	116.8	117.6	118.5	117.2	115.6	115.8
1957.....	118.8	113.8	107.0	104.0	105.7	115.0	121.3	126.1	129.0	130.4	126.0	125.5	121.3
1958.....	115.6	116.5	107.0	105.0	106.5	114.4	119.4	122.9	125.6	120.2	118.0	115.1	117.1

**INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY,
FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR METROPOLITAN AREA, 1951 TO 1958**

(1949 = 100)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Industrial Composite....	106.3	118.3	120.1	107.8	107.5	112.3	118.8	115.6
Manufacturing.....	109.8	132.0	135.4	115.5	115.7	116.8	117.2	114.8
Pulp and Paper Mills..	105.7	108.9	105.0	103.0	108.1	116.2	119.5	119.8
Transportation Equip- ment.....	145.7	230.1	258.0	187.4	179.6	164.0	152.4	148.9
Transportation, Storage, Communication.....	103.7	112.9	110.9	96.2	100.0	108.9	105.6	104.9
Trade.....	101.9	103.3	105.0	104.7	103.4	113.6	122.4	121.2

**INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS, MANUFACTURING AND MINING,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO 1958**

(1949 = 100)

Year	Av'ge.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Manufacturing													
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	124.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	155.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	167.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	151.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	159.2	141.6	143.6	147.2	149.3	151.0	157.6	165.7	171.1	172.4	170.6	169.9	169.9
1956.....	174.5	164.3	164.7	168.2	165.8	169.9	182.1	181.3	181.3	180.9	183.1	178.5	174.1
1957.....	186.0	171.2	175.9	177.8	177.7	178.4	188.9	199.3	197.2	198.8	196.4	187.1	182.9
1958.....	189.7	182.4	180.6	178.8	180.4	180.1	189.5	199.1	202.5	202.7	200.3	191.0	188.8
Mining													
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	122.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	116.2	108.6	115.7	115.0	109.5	109.0	110.4	116.8	121.3	117.9	124.5	123.3	122.8
1956.....	140.9	116.4	132.2	134.0	133.8	134.0	140.6	146.4	149.2	149.3	149.8	152.2	153.3
1957.....	167.0	144.8	155.6	162.2	166.4	150.1	161.6	168.8	180.7	175.8	178.5	180.7	178.7
1958.....	153.2	152.1	168.6	162.3	154.3	142.5	137.7	131.5	131.3	158.5	168.7	169.3	161.1

**INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS, ALL INDUSTRIES,
FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR METROPOLITAN AREA, 1951 TO 1958**

(1949 = 100)

Year	Av'ge.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1951.....	124.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	150.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156.6	155.6	159.9
1953.....	159.5	144.9	146.3	151.1	151.8	159.2	167.6	168.5	168.6	168.5	164.7	161.6	160.7
1954.....	145.1	148.7	142.8	137.0	132.5	136.7	141.4	147.6	153.5	156.1	149.8	147.7	147.9
1955.....	149.7	140.3	131.2	131.0	132.6	140.6	156.5	157.5	160.6	160.2	158.4	162.5	165.3
1956.....	165.5	155.4	149.3	148.4	146.6	162.6	168.4	174.1	176.3	176.6	176.8	176.3	175.8
1957.....	186.3	165.5	158.2	156.7	161.7	175.1	190.5	205.6	209.4	212.0	202.9	201.3	197.2
1958.....	184.5	178.6	168.1	165.0	165.4	180.0	194.4	198.6	199.1	195.4	190.7	187.0	192.2

**AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, MANUFACTURING AND MINING,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1949 TO 1958**

Year	Av'ge.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

Manufacturing

1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	51.65	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.79	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.23	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	73.69	71.34	72.41	72.49	72.76	72.53	72.53	74.66	74.69	73.58	73.93	75.16	78.19
1956.....	78.68	77.81	76.12	76.86	77.09	77.79	80.70	78.64	79.36	78.34	80.40	80.11	80.90
1957.....	82.15	81.13	81.21	81.85	81.82	80.59	81.50	84.42	82.46	82.38	82.85	81.69	83.94
1958.....	83.88	83.62	84.38	83.50	83.22	83.25	81.56	82.45	82.12	84.06	85.08	85.70	87.58

Mining

1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.93	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.83	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.73	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	72.67	69.41	74.74	74.37	71.16	70.90	71.62	71.69	74.11	71.49	75.86	74.00	72.67
1956.....	77.37	69.32	76.00	76.62	75.69	76.26	77.15	78.79	78.55	78.51	80.07	80.06	81.43
1957.....	83.11	76.91	81.36	84.19	84.47	78.19	82.67	85.68	85.10	83.04	83.88	84.76	87.07
1958.....	84.82	76.97	87.58	86.63	83.99	86.78	83.61	82.26	81.02	84.26	89.45	90.18	85.06

**AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, ALL INDUSTRIES,
FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR METROPOLITAN AREA, 1951 TO 1958**

Year	Av'ge.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1951.....	52.86	48.35	50.25	50.50	50.11	51.43	51.36	53.09	53.26	54.54	57.19	56.86	57.37
1952.....	57.37	53.90	57.48	57.52	57.87	56.81	57.87	56.70	58.00	56.91	57.40	58.49	59.54
1953.....	59.93	57.23	59.25	60.11	59.17	60.95	62.07	61.06	60.06	59.71	59.47	59.94	60.18
1954.....	60.47	58.26	59.62	60.13	60.76	59.78	60.07	60.97	61.21	61.48	61.14	61.04	61.22
1955.....	62.32	59.68	60.99	61.06	60.88	59.97	64.18	63.14	63.30	62.74	62.90	64.06	64.93
1956.....	65.95	64.18	63.80	64.13	63.74	65.22	65.67	66.78	67.14	66.71	67.53	68.41	68.10
1957.....	70.09	65.21	66.33	67.57	68.48	68.15	70.26	72.99	72.64	72.77	72.10	71.85	72.79
1958.....	71.41	68.66	70.36	70.36	69.52	70.42	72.91	72.37	70.98	72.78	72.33	72.73	73.46

**AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES BY INDUSTRY,
FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR METROPOLITAN AREA, 1951 TO 1958**

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Industrial Composite . . .	52.86	57.37	59.93	60.47	62.32	65.95	70.09	71.41
Manufacturing	60.00	62.58	65.65	67.90	69.95	73.58	77.46	79.09
Pulp and Paper Mills . .	71.28	71.21	74.53	74.75	78.31	83.48	87.90	87.77
Transportation Equip- ment	54.36	59.18	62.18	65.44	65.66	68.13	71.69	73.53
Transportation, Storage, Communication	55.54	61.28	65.21	63.58	64.60	70.93	72.31	76.19
Trade	41.87	45.45	47.15	48.93	50.25	52.39	54.94	57.21

**WAGE-EARNERS, GROUPED BY EARNINGS DURING THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO
JUNE 1, 1951, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION**

	Total ¹	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000 +	Median Earnings \$
Kenora No.	11,697	2,392	3,126	2,341	1,553	1,541	472	2,042
%	(100.0)	(20.4)	(26.7)	(20.0)	(13.3)	(13.2)	(4.0)	
Rainy River No.	5,877	1,269	1,389	980	907	883	236	2,089
%	(100.0)	(21.6)	(23.6)	(16.7)	(15.4)	(15.0)	(4.0)	
Thunder Bay No.	38,766	6,765	10,353	8,494	5,607	4,777	1,611	2,099
%	(100.0)	(17.5)	(26.7)	(21.9)	(14.5)	(12.3)	(4.2)	
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region . . . No.	56,340	10,426	13,868	11,765	8,067	7,201	2,319	2,107
%	(100.0)	(18.5)	(24.6)	(20.9)	(14.3)	(12.8)	(4.1)	

¹Includes wage-earners not reporting earnings.

**WAGE-EARNERS, GROUPED BY EARNINGS DURING THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO
JUNE 1, 1951, SPECIFIED CENTRES, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION**

	Total ¹	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000 +	Median Earnings \$
Dryden No.	910	106	214	167	129	198	60	2,350
%	(100.0)	(11.6)	(23.5)	(18.4)	(14.2)	(21.8)	(6.6)	
Fort Frances No.	2,639	478	591	484	487	410	134	2,230
%	(100.0)	(18.1)	(22.4)	(18.3)	(18.5)	(15.5)	(5.1)	
Fort William No.	12,729	1,858	3,354	2,985	2,011	1,693	549	2,170
%	(100.0)	(14.6)	(26.3)	(23.5)	(15.8)	(13.3)	(4.3)	
Kenora No.	3,001	471	703	636	404	531	214	2,240
%	(100.0)	(15.7)	(23.4)	(21.2)	(13.5)	(17.7)	(7.1)	
Port Arthur No.	10,931	1,861	2,734	2,526	1,672	1,266	452	2,131
%	(100.0)	(17.0)	(25.0)	(23.1)	(15.3)	(11.6)	(4.1)	
Rainy River No.	403	64	74	90	64	70	22	2,309
%	(100.0)	(15.9)	(18.4)	(22.3)	(15.9)	(17.4)	(5.5)	
Sioux Lookout No.	837	126	185	172	107	146	66	2,262
%	(100.0)	(15.1)	(22.1)	(20.5)	(12.8)	(17.4)	(7.9)	

¹Includes wage-earners not reporting earnings.

**ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1958**

<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>	
								<u>1958/1951</u>	<u>1958/1957</u>
<i>Total</i> (Millions of Dollars)									
191	219	224	226	247	279	303	318	66.5	5.0
<i>Per Capita</i> (Dollars)									
1,146	1,270	1,259	1,228	1,303	1,427	1,488	1,512	31.9	1.6

**ESTIMATED PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1958**

<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>	
								<u>1958/1951</u>	<u>1958/1957</u>
<i>Total</i> (Millions of Dollars)									
179	202	207	210	230	258	278	295	64.8	6.1
<i>Per Capita</i> (Dollars)									
1,074	1,172	1,164	1,141	1,213	1,319	1,365	1,403	30.6	2.8

**TAXPAYERS, INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1955 AND 1956**

	<u>Number of Taxpayers</u>			<u>Total Income of Taxpayers</u>				<u>Average Income per Taxpayer</u>			
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>% Increase 1956/1951</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>% Increase 1956/1951</u>
				(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)		\$	\$	\$	
Kenora (including Patricia).....	7,890	10,460	10,772	24,399	36,942	41,068	68.3	3,092	3,532	3,812	23.3
Rainy River.....	4,060	4,590	5,801	13,214	16,693	22,594	71.0	3,255	3,637	3,895	19.7
Thunder Bay.....	30,520	35,530	38,772	94,308	123,766	142,933	51.6	3,090	3,483	3,687	19.3
Fort William-Port Arthur.....	23,570	26,260	28,239	72,923	91,296	104,075	42.7	3,094	3,477	3,686	19.1
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region..	42,470	50,580	55,345	131,921	177,401	206,595	56.6	3,106	3,507	3,733	20.2
Total, Ontario....	1,249,960	1,542,430	1,675,506	3,954,180	5,601,162	6,312,425	59.6	3,163	3,631	3,767	19.1
Northwestern Ontario as % of Ontario	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3		98.2	96.6	99.1	

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1957**

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	<u>Net Value of Products</u>	<u>Gross Value of Products</u>
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1949	11	5,377	16,519	49,680	95,987
1951	11	5,727	21,876	90,747	147,980
1953	12	5,878	23,551	68,798	130,197
1955	10	5,966	26,137	79,848	150,674
1956	10	6,525	29,319	82,230	160,804
1957 (est.)	10	6,780	32,000	84,400	165,200

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE SAWMILL INDUSTRY,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1956**

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	<u>Net Value of Products</u>	<u>Gross Value of Products</u>
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1949	220	1,176	2,047	4,798	9,743
1951	215	1,068	2,029	3,951	11,938
1953	179	994	2,066	4,477	10,899
1955	144	789	1,948	3,287	9,017
1956	137	687	1,779	2,673	8,630

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE OTHER WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1956**

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	<u>Net Value of Products</u>	<u>Gross Value of Products</u>
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1949	32	414	919	1,474	7,977
1951	37	397	927	1,290	5,378
1953	37	404	1,105	2,601	8,360
1955	39	319	869	1,485	3,509
1956	38	676	1,033	1,797	3,937

**TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1953 TO 1958**

	1953		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
Copper.....lbs.	..	..	..	..
Gold.....troy oz.	453,825	15,620	521,262	17,958
Iron Ore.....tons	1,457,890	13,201	3,715,122	27,377
Lead.....lbs.	..	..	..	..
Silver.....troy oz.	54,512	46	61,576	55
Zinc.....lbs.	..	..	..	..
Total.....		28,867		45,390
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Clay Products ².....	..	130	..	145
Sand and Gravel.....tons	305,606	188	3,489,585	821
Stone: Granite and Trap.....tons	112,151	429	550	104
Total.....		747		1,070
Grand Total.....		29,614		46,460

	1957		1958 ¹			
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	N.W. Ontario as % of Ontario Total	
<i>Metallics</i>					Volume	Value
Copper.....lbs.	21,163,521	6,127	69,256,880	17,605	24.6	24.5
Gold.....troy oz.	562,511	18,873	597,840	20,315	22.4	22.4
Iron Ore.....tons	2,630,363	19,881	1,339,521	14,001	36.8	42.0
Lead.....lbs.	689,288	96	2,573,027	292	97.9	98.1
Silver.....troy oz.	643,044	558	2,282,225	1,981	28.2	28.2
Zinc.....lbs.	22,456,210	2,715	108,124,419	11,764	99.5	99.5
Total.....		48,250		65,958		10.4
<i>Structural Materials</i>						
Clay Products ²		148	..	97	..	0.4
Sand and Gravel.....tons	2,107,756	634	1,223,653	870	1.8	2.2
Stone:						
Granite and Trap...tons	312,485	654	1,169	54	*	*
Total.....		1,436		1,021		0.8
Grand Total.....		49,686		66,979		8.4

*Less than 0.05%.

¹Preliminary.

²Includes brick and hollow block.

**MINERAL PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1953 TO 1958**

Kenora District

	1953		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
Gold.....troy oz.	340,113	11,706	419,679	14,458
Silver.....troy oz.	45,037	38	53,477	48
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Sand and Gravel.....tons	13,097	15	989,125	141
Stone: Granite and Trap.....tons	..	..	550	104
Total.....		<u>11,759</u>		<u>14,751</u>
	1957		1958 ¹	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
Gold.....troy oz.	456,571	15,318	482,307	16,389
Silver.....troy oz.	53,738	47	57,065	49
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Sand and Gravel.....tons	201,654	151	251,088	242
Stone: Granite and Trap.....tons	282,560	618	1,169	54
Total.....		<u>16,134</u>		<u>16,734</u>

Rainy River District

	1953		1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
Gold.....troy oz.	..	..	65	2
Iron Ore.....tons	1,457,890	13,201	3,715,122	27,377
Silver.....troy oz.	..	..	10	*
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Sand and Gravel.....tons	..	..	1,456,042	175
Total.....		<u>13,201</u>		<u>27,554</u>
	1957		1958 ¹	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
Gold.....troy oz.	19	1	45	2
Iron Ore.....tons	2,630,363	19,881	1,339,521	14,001
Silver.....troy oz.	3	*	7	*
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Sand and Gravel.....tons	731,543	93	55,985	9
Total.....		<u>19,975</u>		<u>14,012</u>

*Less than \$500.

¹Preliminary.

MINERAL PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1953 TO 1958—Continued

Thunder Bay District				
1953			1956	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
Copper.....lbs.	..	..	..	..
Gold.....troy oz.	113,712	3,914	101,518	3,498
Lead.....lbs.	..	..	..	..
Silver.....troy oz.	9,475	8	8,089	7
Zinc.....lbs.	..	..	..	..
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Clay Products ².....	..	130	..	145
Sand and Gravel.....tons	292,509	173	1,044,418	505
Stone: Granite and Trap.....tons	112,151	429	..	..
Total.....		<u>4,654</u>		<u>4,155</u>
1957			1958 ¹	
	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)	Volume Shipped or Used	Value (\$000's)
<i>Metallics</i>				
Copper.....lbs.	21,163,521	6,127	69,256,880	17,605
Gold.....troy oz.	105,921	3,554	115,488	3,924
Lead.....lbs.	689,288	96	2,573,027	292
Silver.....troy oz.	589,303	511	2,225,153	1,932
Zinc.....lbs.	22,456,210	2,715	108,124,419	11,764
<i>Structural Materials</i>				
Clay Products ².....	..	148	..	97
Sand and Gravel.....tons	1,174,559	390	916,580	619
Stone: Granite and Trap.....tons	29,925	36	..	..
Total.....		<u>13,577</u>		<u>36,233</u>

¹Preliminary.

²Includes brick and hollow block.

**NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE AREA OF FARMS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

	Total Number of Farms			Total Area of Farms		Average Area per Farm
	Number	% of Ontario Total		Area (Acres)	% of Ontario Total	
Kenora.....	1951 551	0.4		117,420	0.6	213.1
	1956 462	0.3		101,881	0.5	220.5
Rainy River....	1951 1,371	0.9		312,699	1.5	228.1
	1956 1,177	0.8		273,378	1.4	232.3
Thunder Bay...	1951 1,863	1.2		278,156	1.3	149.3
	1956 1,486	1.1		225,244	1.1	151.6
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region						
	1951 3,785	2.5		708,275	3.4	187.1
	1956 3,125	2.2		600,503	3.0	192.2

**FARM HOLDINGS* CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FARM,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

			Total Number of Farms	1-69 Acres	70-129 Acres	130-239 Acres	240-399 Acres	400-759 Acres	760 Acres and Over
			No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kenora.....	1951	No.	551	40	77	254	123	52	5
		%	(100.0)	(7.3)	(14.0)	(46.1)	(22.3)	(9.4)	(0.9)
	1956	No.	462	46	72	190	100	45	9
		%	(100.0)	(10.0)	(15.6)	(41.1)	(21.6)	(9.7)	(2.0)
Rainy River.....	1951	No.	1,371	103	146	604	382	127	9
		%	(100.0)	(7.5)	(10.6)	(44.0)	(27.9)	(9.3)	(0.7)
	1956	No.	1,177	74	122	529	314	130	8
		%	(100.0)	(6.3)	(10.3)	(44.9)	(26.7)	(11.0)	(0.8)
Thunder Bay.....	1951	No.	1,863	469	319	749	261	61	4
		%	(100.0)	(25.2)	(17.1)	(40.2)	(14.0)	(3.3)	(0.2)
	1956	No.	1,486	371	281	551	228	53	2
		%	(100.0)	(25.0)	(18.9)	(37.1)	(15.3)	(3.6)	(0.1)
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	1951	No.	3,785	612	542	1,637	766	240	18
		%	(100.0)	(16.2)	(14.3)	(42.5)	(20.2)	(6.3)	(0.5)
	1956	No.	3,125	491	475	1,270	642	228	19
		%	(100.0)	(15.7)	(15.2)	(40.6)	(20.6)	(7.3)	(0.6)

*Definition of "farm" changed, as of 1951 Census, to include holdings of three acres or more in size, or from one to three acres in size with agricultural production in 1950 valued at \$250 or more.

**VALUE OF FARM LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVESTOCK,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Value of Land and Buildings	Value of Implements and Machinery ¹	Value of Livestock ²	Total Value	Total Value as % of Ontario
Kenora..... (\$000's)	2,261	1,061	704	4,026	0.2
%	(56.2)	(26.3)	(17.5)	(100.0)	
Rainy River.. (\$000's)	4,390	2,813	2,472	9,675	0.4
%	(45.4)	(29.1)	(25.5)	(100.0)	
Thunder Bay.. (\$000's)	7,675	3,242	2,349	13,266	0.5
%	(57.9)	(24.4)	(17.7)	(100.0)	
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region					
(\$000's)	14,326	7,116	5,525	26,967	1.1
%	(53.1)	(26.4)	(20.5)	(100.0)	

¹Includes value of automobiles.

²Includes value of poultry and bees.

**TENURE OF OCCUPIED FARMS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

		Total Number of Farms	Operated by Owner	Operated by Tenant	Operated by Part Owner, Part Tenant	Operated by Manager
Kenora	1951	551	483	9	42	17
	1956	462	409	16	34	3
Rainy River	1951	1,371	1,206	37	115	13
	1956	1,177	1,039	34	91	13
Thunder Bay	1951	1,863	1,749	26	66	22
	1956	1,486	1,379	15	74	18
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	1951	3,785	3,438	72	223	52
	1956	3,125	2,827	65	199	34

**NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951, 1957 AND 1958**

		Cattle				
		Horses	Total	Milk	Pigs	Sheep
Kenora	1951	627	2,642	1,612	738	180
	1957	300	3,320	1,620	450	560
	1958	300	3,520	1,700	600	690
Rainy River	1951	1,650	10,466	5,065	1,603	6,014
	1957	720	16,300	5,940	1,540	6,420
	1958	700	15,960	5,800	2,000	6,910
Thunder Bay	1951	1,475	9,985	6,589	1,233	939
	1957	800	13,470	8,680	1,700	850
	1958	800	13,970	9,100	2,150	810
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	1951	3,752	23,093	13,266	3,574	7,133
	1957	1,820	33,090	16,240	3,690	7,830
	1958	1,800	33,450	16,600	4,750	8,410

**NUMBER OF POULTRY ON FARMS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951, 1957 AND 1958**

		Hens	Turkeys	Ducks	Geese	Total
Kenora	1951	37,744	272	8	204	38,228
	1957	45,300	1,400	150	230	47,080
	1958	45,000	1,700	150	250	47,100
Rainy River	1951	57,062	1,275	103	265	58,705
	1957	60,400	700	200	310	61,610
	1958	60,000	800	200	350	61,350
Thunder Bay	1951	124,885	1,303	197	284	126,669
	1957	181,900	2,000	300	600	184,800
	1958	197,000	2,400	300	700	200,400
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	1951	219,691	2,850	308	753	223,602
	1957	287,600	4,100	650	1,140	293,490
	1958	302,000	4,900	650	1,300	308,850

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1946, 1951, 1957 AND 1958

	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value		Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value		Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value
	No.	No.	\$		No.	No.	\$		No.	No.	\$
WINTER WHEAT				SPRING WHEAT				OATS			
1946.....	314	6,827	8,635	1,882	38,994	48,403	14,654	595,201	340,545		
1951.....	105	2,800	6,500	2,078	46,700	106,000	13,755	632,200	593,700		
1957.....	240	6,350	9,600	1,210	25,900	34,900	20,900	958,900	697,200		
1958.....	250	7,500	10,600	1,260	30,700	45,600	24,400	1,291,000	889,000		
BARLEY				RYE				BUCKWHEAT			
1946.....	7,469	238,647	181,423	131	2,410	4,122	233	5,355	4,037		
1951.....	3,735	143,600	176,000	62	1,240	1,990	113	2,180	2,700		
1957.....	1,020	31,300	29,700	40	800	980	140	2,800	3,660		
1958.....	1,040	42,800	41,900	50	1,000	1,200	100	1,960	2,340		
FLAX				MIXED GRAINS				FIELD ROOTS			
1946.....	7,307	66,281	200,192	2,004	77,443	53,155	354	137,204	56,254		
1951.....	8,357	95,910	407,510	2,329	111,800	121,200	164	57,900	47,400		
1957.....	760	7,220	18,800	4,000	165,000	153,800	145	40,600	34,500		
1958.....	740	9,530	23,930	3,900	183,000	174,100	165	59,250	59,250		
CORN FOR SHELLING				CORN FOR FODDER				POTATOES			
1946.....	77	2,670	2,895	84	672	2,143	3,165	430,943	540,686		
1951.....	22	990	1,760	43	330	1,660	1,572	325,600	526,700		
1957.....	100	4,300	5,900	290	2,500	11,500	1,800	299,100	432,100		
1958.....	60	2,900	4,100	400	3,800	19,000	1,910	374,100	573,900		
DRY PEAS				DRY BEANS				HAY			
1946.....	87	1,472	4,191	4	57	169	69,647	89,295 ¹	1,145,830		
1951.....	20	380	1,170	2	30	130	100,388	178,600 ¹	3,202,000		
1957.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,700	145,100 ¹	2,415,200		
1958.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	94,800	149,400 ¹	2,615,300		
ALL FIELD CROPS											
1946 ²	107,546	72 ³	2,594,365								
1951.....	132,745	39 ³	5,196,400								
1957.....	126,345	30 ³	3,847,840								
1958.....	129,075	35 ³	4,460,220								

¹Tons.

²Includes Soy Beans and Mangels.

³Value per acre in dollars.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS BY DISTRICTS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958

	KENORA			RAINY RIVER			THUNDER BAY		
	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Winter Wheat....	30	900	1,400	210	6,300	8,800	10	300	400
Spring Wheat....	270	6,300	9,700	600	15,000	21,500	390	9,400	14,400
Oats.....	4,300	167,700	135,000	11,200	616,000	396,700	8,900	507,300	357,300
Barley.....	180	6,700	8,200	440	18,500	17,200	420	17,600	16,500
Rye.....	..	..	..	50	1,000	1,200	..	..	..
Buckwheat.....	50	1,000	1,200	10	200	240	40	760	900
Flax.....	20	240	600	720	9,290	23,330	..	..	..
Mixed Grains....	1,000	40,000	47,600	900	45,000	38,300	2,000	98,000	88,200
Corn for Shelling..	..	..	..	60	2,900	4,100	..	..	..
Corn for Fodder..	10	100	500	140	1,700	8,500	250	2,000	10,000
Potatoes.....	140	21,000	37,800	420	79,200	130,700	1,350	273,900	405,400
Field Roots.....	10	3,500	3,500	5	1,750	1,750	150	54,000	54,000
Hay.....	12,700	19,300 ¹	443,900	44,500	80,100 ¹	1,121,400	37,600	50,000 ¹	1,050,000
All Field Crops...	18,710	37 ²	689,400	59,255	30 ¹	1,773,720	51,110	39 ¹	1,997,100

¹Tons.

²Value per acre in dollars.

**COMMERCIAL SALES OF FLUID MILK, FLUID CREAM, CHOCOLATE DAIRY DRINK,
BUTTERMILK AND SKIM MILK,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958**

<u>Sales Area</u>	<u>Fluid Milk</u> (Quarts)	<u>Fluid Cream</u> (Quarts)	<u>Chocolate Dairy Drink</u> (Quarts)	<u>Buttermilk</u> (Quarts)	<u>Skim Milk</u> (Quarts)
Fort William-Port Arthur ¹	11,960,107	360,764	268,900	245,400	349,700
Other N.W. Ontario ²	5,575,188	139,736	115,100	45,900	55,900
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	<u>17,535,295</u>	<u>500,500</u>	<u>384,000</u>	<u>291,300</u>	<u>405,600</u>

¹Fort William, Port Arthur, Nipigon; McIntyre, Neebing, Oliver and Paipoonge Townships.

²Dryden, Fort Frances, Geraldton, Kenora, Rainy River, Sioux Lookout.

**TOTAL PURCHASES OF MILK FROM FARMERS BY COMMERCIAL DAIRIES,
FOR FLUID SALES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1958**

<u>Sales Area</u>	<u>Milk Bought</u> (Lbs.)	<u>Average Price per Cwt.</u> \$	<u>Total Cost</u> \$
Fort William-Port Arthur ¹	35,116,437	5.11	1,795,383
Other N.W. Ontario ²	15,933,588	5.07	807,876
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region	<u>51,050,025</u>	5.10	<u>2,603,259</u>

Note.—See footnotes to above table.

**FARM MACHINERY AND ELECTRIC POWER,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

FARMS REPORTING												
	<u>Total Farms</u>	<u>Automobiles</u>		<u>Motor Trucks</u>		<u>Tractors</u>		<u>Gasoline Engines</u>		<u>Grain Combines</u>		<u>Electric Power</u>
	No.	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No. % of Total
Kenora 1951	551	194	35.2	203	36.8	231	41.9	82	14.9	16	2.9	230 41.7
1956	462	210	45.5	226	48.9	265	57.4	61	13.2	32	6.9	328 71.0
Rainy River 1951	1,371	567	41.4	398	29.0	749	54.6	188	13.7	26	1.9	473 34.5
1956	1,177	588	50.0	458	38.9	793	67.4	139	11.8	50	4.3	813 69.1
Thunder Bay 1951	1,863	708	38.0	710	38.1	607	32.6	114	6.1	5	0.3	1,231 66.1
1956	1,486	771	51.9	809	54.4	787	53.0	136	9.2	29]	2.0	1,258 84.7
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region 1951	3,785	1,469	38.8	1,311	34.6	1,587	41.9	384	10.1	47	1.2	1,934 51.1
1956	3,125	1,569	50.2	1,493	47.8	1,845	59.0	336	10.8	111	3.6	2,399 76.8

**VALUE OF FISH LANDED,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1957**

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Kenora.....	602	465	434	541	506
Rainy River.....	94	70	67	65	60
Thunder Bay.....	639	505	604	478	446
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	<u>1,335</u>	<u>1,040</u>	<u>1,105</u>	<u>1,084</u>	<u>1,012</u>

**CATCH OF FISH BY PRINCIPAL SPECIES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1957**

	<u>Lake Trout</u>	<u>Northern Pike</u>	<u>Sturgeon</u>	<u>Whitefish</u>	<u>Yellow Pickerel</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(Thousands of Pounds)						
1951.....	714	906	84	1,825	1,977	2,049	7,555
1952.....	899	957	86	1,813	1,987	2,514	8,256
1953.....	886	824	57	1,670	1,745	2,618	7,800
1954.....	847	999	28	1,741	1,668	2,666	7,949
1955.....	969	810	33	1,617	1,542	2,715	7,686
1956.....	507	763	39	1,780	1,744	2,767	7,600
1957.....	415	816	40	1,685	1,769	3,299	8,024

**CATCH OF FISH BY FISHING GROUNDS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1957**

	<u>Lake Trout</u>	<u>Northern Pike</u>	<u>Sturgeon</u>	<u>Whitefish</u>	<u>Yellow Pickerel</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(Thousands of Pounds)						
Lake Superior.....	262	3	4	162	216	1,906	2,553
Northern Inland Waters.....	<u>153</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1,523</u>	<u>1,553</u>	<u>1,394</u>	<u>5,471</u>
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	<u>415</u>	<u>815</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>1,685</u>	<u>1,769</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>8,024</u>

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1946 AND 1951 TO 1956**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Kenora							
1946	64	1,686	3,193	1,025	21,776	8,332	31,133
1951	88	1,935	6,027	828	29,537	17,897	48,262
1952	85	2,070	6,491	905	30,480	17,252	48,637
1953	78	2,177	7,094	1,464	30,639	17,547	49,650
1954	77	2,037	6,768	1,071	28,005	18,486	47,562
1955	73	2,026	6,986	1,084	22,436	18,928	42,448
1956	77	2,193	8,158	1,758	23,491	17,790	43,039
Rainy River							
1946	39	1,107	2,120	808	4,432	4,510	9,750
1951	54	980	3,486	774	8,050	10,132	18,956
1952	50	1,043	3,889	812	8,674	9,822	19,308
1953	53	1,181	4,521	896	8,440	10,359	19,695
1954	48	1,158	4,848	1,130	8,294	9,933	19,357
1955	48	952	4,236	1,347	8,203	10,027	19,577
1956	44	1,078	4,594	1,323	9,497	10,298	21,118
Thunder Bay							
1946	164	6,176	12,815	3,265	24,491	26,459	54,215
1951	248	8,188	25,769	6,857	63,165	88,505	158,527
1952	262	9,434	30,470	6,590	71,548	77,062	155,200
1953	235	9,310	32,213	7,074	71,788	80,883	159,745
1954	217	8,241	29,832	8,304	63,589	71,203	143,096
1955	217	8,464	31,543	9,123	69,973	78,534	157,630
1956	211	8,477	33,435	10,067	77,693	82,295	170,055
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region							
1946	267	8,969	18,128	5,098	50,699	39,301	95,098
1951	390	11,103	35,282	8,459	100,752	116,534	225,745
1952	397	12,547	40,850	8,307	110,702	104,136	223,145
1953	366	12,668	43,828	9,434	110,867	108,789	229,090
1954	342	11,436	41,448	10,505	99,888	99,622	210,015
1955	338	11,442	42,765	11,554	100,612	107,489	219,655
1956	332	11,748	46,187	13,148	110,681	110,383	234,212

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1946 AND 1951 TO 1956,
CENTRES WITH 3 OR MORE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Fort William							
1946	54	3,221	6,814	1,792	14,242	15,255	31,289
1951	71	3,486	10,738	2,409	24,320	30,429	57,158
1952	69	4,171	13,429	2,434	27,250	28,567	58,251
1953	60	4,333	14,910	2,578	26,851	38,313	67,742
1954	61	3,697	12,994	3,050	21,815	28,584	53,449
1955	65	3,886	13,521	3,309	24,501	29,199	57,009
1956	69	3,593	13,846	3,528	28,359	29,750	61,637
Geraldton							
1946	8	92	136	12	155	264	431
1951	7	27	50	7	89	83	179
1952	6	27	51	7	93	87	187
1953	6	24	48	7	92	83	182
1954	5	22	47	6	93	83	182
1955	5	22	44	7	72	69	148
1956	5	24	47	8	79	73	160
Port Arthur							
1946	39	2,041	4,428	1,034	6,312	8,708	16,054
1951	55	2,559	7,966	1,698	16,970	20,637	39,305
1952	62	3,111	9,895	1,742	20,567	22,430	44,739
1953	59	3,016	10,068	1,812	21,615	23,541	46,968
1954	59	2,608	9,234	2,168	17,280	21,961	41,409
1955	61	2,421	9,021	2,226	16,670	22,758	41,654
1956	57	2,653	9,987	2,331	18,093	24,639	45,063
Sioux Lookout							
1946	6	91	125	20	873	169	1,062
1951				not available			
1952				not available			
1953	8	157	347	27	1,473	574	2,074
1954	6	87	212	15	300	318	633
1955	7	78	147	13	228	235	476
1956	7	49	156	22	35	285	342

Note.—Statistics withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations in the following centres: Dryden, Fort Frances and Kenora.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Foods and Beverages.....	75	1,109	3,208	507	17,639	6,961	25,107
Wood Products.....	175	1,026	2,812	183	7,900	4,525	12,608
Paper Products.....	11	6,629	29,611	11,797	68,665	83,127	163,589
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	28	337	1,063	29	513	2,026	2,568
Iron and Steel Products.....	11	225	882	38	834	1,570	2,442
Transportation Equipment.....	8	2,067	7,619	243	9,224	9,993	19,460
Non-Metallic Mineral Products...	8	121	365	88	1,085	649	1,822
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....	5	14	42	3	25	58	86
All Other Major Groups ¹	11	220	586	261	4,797	1,472	6,530
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	332	11,748	46,188	13,149 ²	110,682 ²	110,381 ²	234,212

¹Includes Leather Products, Textiles, Clothing, Products of Petroleum and Coal, and Chemicals and Allied Products.

²Due to rounding, totals do not agree with totals shown in historical table on Principal Statistics of Manufacturing Industries, Page 89.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRY,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Payroll	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products	Gross Value of Products
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Kenora							
Sawmills.....	38	221	614	53	1,303	1,098	2,454
Bakeries.....	12	66	126	15	187	170	372
Other Industries.....	27	1,906	7,419	1,691	22,002	16,520	40,213
Rainy River							
Sawmills.....	21	83	194	9	330	293	632
Other Industries.....	23	995	4,400	1,314	9,167	10,004	20,485
Thunder Bay							
Bakeries.....	17	260	725	95	1,029	1,151	2,275
Concrete Products.....	4	74	257	51	948	444	1,443
Furniture.....	10	37	98	8	148	149	305
Machine Shops.....	5	97	372	23	213	520	756
Printing and Bookbinding.....	7	42	100	3	52	153	208
Printing and Publishing.....	4	188	697	16	335	1,475	1,826
Publishing of Periodicals.....	10	10	8	..	19	18	37
Sash, Door and Planing Mills...	13	100	280	18	338	358	714
Sawmills.....	78	383	972	53	4,209	1,282	5,544
Signs, Electric, Neon, Other....	4	13	40	3	23	55	81
Soft Drink Manufacture.....	8	74	181	35	223	365	623
Stock Poultry Feeds Prep.....	5	67	108	26	988	186	1,200
Other Industries.....	46	7,132	29,597	9,736	69,169	76,137	155,042

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1956**

	Establish- ments No.	Employees No.	Payroll (\$000's)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity (\$000's)	Cost at Plant of Materials Used (\$000's)	Net Value of Products (\$000's)	Gross Value of Products (\$000's)
Kenora							
Sioux Lookout.....	7	49	156	22	35	285	342
Other Urban.....	34	1,932	7,463	1,680	22,399	16,573	40,652
Rural.....	36	212	540	56	1,057	932	2,045
Rainy River							
Urban and Rural.....	44	1,078	4,594	1,323	9,497	10,298	21,118
Thunder Bay							
Fort William.....	69	3,593	13,846	3,528	28,359	29,750	61,637
Geraldton.....	5	24	47	8	79	73	160
Port Arthur.....	57	2,653	9,987	2,331	18,093	24,639	45,063
Rural.....	80	2,207	9,555	4,200	31,162	27,833	63,195

**MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION,
SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1957**

		Passenger	Commercial	Total	% Change 1957/1951
Kenora.....	1951	3,907	2,300	6,207	
	1953	4,933	2,514	7,447	
	1955	5,974	2,663	8,637	
	1956	6,491	2,725	9,216	
	1957	6,806	2,774	9,580	54.3
Rainy River.....	1951	2,550	1,353	3,913	
	1953	3,270	1,493	4,763	
	1955	3,944	1,623	5,567	
	1956	4,235	1,653	5,888	
	1957	4,565	1,679	6,244	59.6
Thunder Bay.....	1951	16,061	5,777	21,838	
	1953	18,229	6,140	24,369	
	1955	19,968	6,613	26,581	
	1956	20,845	6,806	27,651	
	1957	22,301	6,969	29,270	34.0
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	1951	22,518	9,440	31,958	
	1953	26,432	10,147	36,579	
	* 1955	29,886	10,899	40,785	
	1956	31,571	11,184	42,755	
	1957	33,672	11,422	45,094	41.1

ROAD MILEAGES, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1956 AND 1957

		King's Highways	County Roads	Organized Twp. Roads	Unorganized Twp. Roads	Urban Roads	Secondary Roads	Total
Kenora.....	1951	451.43	..	193.29	..	..	137.10	781.82
	1956	487.77	..	208.69	524.01	79.99	150.40	1,450.86
	1957	485.94	..	208.69	524.01	80.57	140.40	1,439.61
Rainy River.....	1951	107.75	..	561.00	..	..	209.30	878.05
	1956	121.63	..	584.65	112.75	50.35	210.70	1,080.08
	1957	120.89	..	585.20	112.75	50.81	210.70	1,080.35
Thunder Bay.....	1951	488.17	..	628.90	..	..	224.00	1,341.07
	1956	595.78	..	672.49	614.53	231.88	323.60	2,438.28
	1957	631.90	..	763.51	528.78	239.44	320.80	2,484.43
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	1951	1,047.35	..	1,383.19	..	..	570.40	3,000.94
	1956	1,205.18	..	1,465.83	1,251.29	362.22	684.70	4,969.22
	1957	1,238.73	..	1,557.40	1,165.54	370.82	671.90	5,004.39

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1958

	Total	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and Governmental	Other
1951.....(\$000's)	7,217	2,265	911	1,059	2,964	18
% (100.0)		(31.4)	(12.6)	(14.7)	(41.1)	(0.2)
1952.....(\$000's)	8,156	4,302	1,160	1,982	694	18
% (100.0)		(52.8)	(14.2)	(24.3)	(8.5)	(0.2)
1953.....(\$000's)	12,266	5,878	3,261	1,412	1,703	12
% (100.0)		(47.9)	(26.6)	(11.5)	(13.9)	(0.1)
1954.....(\$000's)	8,492	5,174	664	1,413	1,216	25
% (100.0)		(60.9)	(7.8)	(16.7)	(14.3)	(0.3)
1955.....(\$000's)	18,093	7,587	3,175	3,889	3,408	34
% (100.0)		(41.9)	(17.6)	(21.5)	(18.8)	(0.2)
1956.....(\$000's)	20,167	7,084	7,979	2,010	3,088	6
% (100.0)		(35.1)	(39.6)	(10.0)	(15.3)	*
1957.....(\$000's)	16,720	9,381	3,142	1,966	2,229	2
% (100.0)		(56.1)	(18.8)	(11.8)	(13.3)	*
1958.....(\$000's)	23,802	13,020	1,356	4,040	5,380	6
% (100.0)		(54.7)	(5.7)	(17.0)	(22.6)	*

*Less than 0.05 per cent.

Note.—The figures include both new and repair construction.

Industrial building includes permits issued for structures normally used in the following industries: agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, storage, communications and public utilities. Factories are the most common structure.

Commercial building includes building permits issued for structures that fall within the following industries: trade, finance, insurance, real estate and recreation, business and personal service.

Institutional and Governmental includes expenditures by community, public and government services.

Other includes structures not classified elsewhere.

**DWELLING UNITS STARTED AND COMPLETED,
SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES OF 5,000 AND OVER,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1954 TO 1958**

	STARTED						COMPLETED					
	1951	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1951	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Fort Frances.....	20	36	57	26	38	22	19	43	40	40	36	24
Fort William.....	82	202	259	282	341	637	105	184	253	285	305	410
Kenora.....	22	41	40	67	70	34	15	54	36	50	70	58
Port Arthur.....	134	213	318	213	292	431	106	353	300	218	250	381

**TYPE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total Occupied Dwellings ¹	Single Detached ²		Single Attached ³		Apartments and Flats ⁴		Other ⁵	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kenora.....	10,205	9,210	90.3	320	3.1	600	5.9	75	0.7
Rainy River.....	5,740	5,040	87.8	355	6.2	325	5.7	20	0.3
Thunder Bay.....	26,860	21,925	81.6	1,385	5.2	3,460	12.9	90	0.3
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	42,805	36,175	84.5	2,060	4.8	4,385	10.3	185	0.4

¹Data relate to private dwellings only and not to hospitals, welfare and penal institutions, hotels, large lodging houses, military camps, etc.

²Defined as a house containing one dwelling unit and completely separated on all sides from any other building.

³A dwelling which occupied an entire structure (from ground to roof) and adjoined another structure (or structures) from which it was separated by a vertical wall (or walls) extending from ground to roof; e.g., each half of a semi-detached house or each section of a row of houses was classified as a single attached dwelling.

⁴Included apartments; suites in duplexes or triplexes (i.e., division between dwelling units is horizontal); living quarters above or in the rear of business quarters; janitor's quarters; private quarters for families of staff in institutions.

⁵Included all the unusual types of (makeshift or temporary) dwellings, such as houseboats, trailers, tents, cabins, railway cars and other miscellaneous types.

Note.—Data for total occupied dwellings were based on a complete count; other data on a 20 per cent sample of dwellings.

**TENURE OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Owner-Occupied		Tenant-Occupied	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Kenora.....	10,205	6,660	65.3	3,545	34.7
Rainy River.....	5,740	4,590	80.0	1,150	20.0
Thunder Bay.....	26,860	19,020	70.8	7,840	29.2
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	42,805	30,270	70.7	12,535	29.3

Note.—Dwellings were classified as owner-occupied or tenant-occupied in the 1951 Census depending on whether "the home was owned or rented by the head of the household or a member of his immediate family". Dwellings in which the head was provided with free living quarters, whether or not in return for services rendered, were considered as tenant-occupied.

**OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total Occupied Dwellings	1 & 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling
Kenora.....No.	10,205	2,320	1,300	2,360	1,745	1,445	590	220	225	4.2
%	(100.0)	(22.7)	(12.7)	(23.1)	(17.1)	(14.2)	(5.8)	(2.2)	(2.2)	
Rainy River.....No.	5,740	890	760	1,460	1,160	60	495	165	50	4.4
%	(100.0)	(15.5)	(13.2)	(25.5)	(20.2)	(13.2)	(8.6)	(2.9)	(0.9)	
Thunder Bay.....No.	26,860	2,580	3,165	7,920	5,750	4,525	1,440	875	605	4.6
%	(100.0)	(9.6)	(11.8)	(29.5)	(21.4)	(16.8)	(5.4)	(3.3)	(2.2)	
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region....No.	42,805	5,790	5,225	11,740	8,655	6,730	2,525	1,260	880	4.5
%	(100.0)	(13.5)	(12.2)	(27.4)	(20.2)	(15.7)	(5.9)	(3.0)	(2.1)	

Note.—In determining the number of rooms in a dwelling, only those which were used or suitable for living purposes, including those occupied by servants or lodgers, were counted. The following were not counted as rooms: bath-rooms, pantries, halls, clothes closets, and rooms used solely for business purposes. Summer kitchens, sun rooms and rooms in basements or attics were not counted unless they were suitable for living quarters throughout the year. Kitchenettes were included if used for normal kitchen functions and contained, as a minimum, cooking facilities, such as a stove or range and a sink or tub.

**OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING PRINCIPAL EXTERIOR MATERIAL USED,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings with Principal Exterior Material of					
		Wood	Brick	Imitation Siding	Stucco	Stone	Other
Kenora.....No.	10,205	6,915	625	1,510	505	30	620
%	(100.0)	(67.8)	(6.1)	(14.8)	(4.9)	(0.3)	(6.1)
Rainy River.....No.	5,740	3,360	265	1,515	245	20	335
%	(100.0)	(58.5)	(4.6)	(26.4)	(4.3)	(0.4)	(5.8)
Thunder Bay.....No.	26,860	14,065	4,420	4,340	3,050	150	835
%	(100.0)	(52.4)	(16.4)	(16.2)	(11.3)	(0.6)	(3.1)
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region....No.	42,805	24,340	5,310	7,365	3,800	200	1,790
%	(100.0)	(56.8)	(12.4)	(17.2)	(8.9)	(0.5)	(4.2)

Note.—"Principal Exterior Material" was defined as the principal visible material used in the wall of the structure. Where one type of material was used for walls of the ground floor and another for those of the upper stories of a house, that used for the ground floor was taken as the principal material.

**OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN NEED OF MAJOR REPAIR
AND NOT IN NEED OF MAJOR REPAIR,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings in Need of Major Repair ¹		Dwellings not in Need of Major Repair	
		No.	%	No.	%
Kenora.....	10,205	1,435	14.1	8,770	85.9
Rainy River.....	5,740	850	14.8	4,890	85.2
Thunder Bay.....	26,860	3,985	14.8	22,875	85.2
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	42,805	6,270	14.6	36,535	85.4

¹A dwelling was considered in need of major repair if it had any one of the following defects: sagging or rotting foundations; faulty roof or chimney; unsafe outside steps or stairways; interior badly in need of repair, i.e., large pieces of plaster missing from walls or ceiling.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING COOKING FACILITIES, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings with				
		Electric Range	Gas Range	Wood or Coal Range	Oil Stove	Other ¹
Kenora.....No.	10,205	2,970	145	6,770	145	175
%	(100.0)	(29.1)	(1.4)	(66.4)	(1.4)	(1.7)
Rainy River.....No.	5,740	1,595	145	3,755	*	245 ²
%	(100.0)	(27.8)	(2.5)	(65.4)		(4.3)
Thunder Bay.....No.	26,860	15,415	205	10,240	295	705
%	(100.0)	(57.4)	(0.8)	(38.1)	(1.1)	(2.6)
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.No.	42,805	19,980	495	20,765	440	1,125
%	(100.0)	(46.7)	(1.2)	(48.5)	(1.0)	(2.6)

*Figures under 100 are not shown in the Census data; in this table, they are included with "Other".

¹Includes miscellaneous types, such as small grills and burners, cookers, fireplaces, etc., as well as dwellings with no cooking facilities, such as may be found in apartment hotels.

²Includes a number of dwellings with oil stoves.

Note.—The type of range or stove was the one on which the household did most of its cooking.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS WITH ELECTRICITY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings with Electricity			Dwellings without Electricity	
		Total	Power Line Source	Home Generated Source	No.	% of Occupied Dwellings
Kenora.....	10,205	6,960	6,630	330	3,245	31.8
Rainy River.....	5,740	4,135	4,035	100	1,605	28.0
Thunder Bay.....	26,860	24,250	24,070	180	2,610	9.7
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region....	42,805	35,345	34,735	610	7,460	17.4

Note.—"Power Line Source" refers to electricity conveyed by transmission lines from a central generating source serving the community.

"Home Generated Source" covers cases where the dwelling was lighted by electricity generated on the property. Homes without electricity were lighted by gas, kerosene lamps, etc.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING PRINCIPAL HEATING FUELS USED, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

	Total Occupied Dwellings	Coal	Coke	Wood	Oil	Gas ¹	Other
Kenora.....No.	10,205	3,890	*	5,420	830	*	*
%	(100.0)	(38.1)		(53.1)	(8.1)		
Rainy River.....No.	5,740	1,995	*	2,690	1,015	*	*
%	(100.0)	(34.8)		(46.9)	(17.7)		
Thunder Bay.....No.	26,860	15,715	185	5,350	5,445	*	*
%	(100.0)	(58.5)	(0.7)	(19.9)	(20.3)		
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....No.	42,805	21,600	n.a.	13,460	7,290	n.a.	n.a.
%	(100.0)	(50.5)		(31.4)	(17.0)		

*Indicates under 100; these low figures are not shown in the Census tables.

n.a.—Not available.

¹Includes all types of gas, but not gasoline.

Note.—The principal heating fuel is the chief fuel used in the principal heating equipment.

**OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING REFRIGERATION FACILITIES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

		Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings with Refrigeration Facilities			
			Mechanical ¹	Ice Box	Other ²	None
Kenora.....	No.	10,205	3,710	1,545	145	4,805
	%	(100.0)	(36.4)	(15.1)	(1.4)	(47.1)
Rainy River.....	No.	5,740	2,100	910	160	2,570
	%	(100.0)	(36.6)	(15.8)	(2.8)	(44.8)
Thunder Bay.....	No.	26,860	12,415	2,045	185	12,215
	%	(100.0)	(46.2)	(7.6)	(0.7)	(45.5)
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region...		No.	42,805	18,225	4,500	19,590
		%	(100.0)	(42.6)	(10.5)	(45.8)

¹Electric or gas.

²Includes spring houses, well coolers, and ice houses with storage space for perishable foods, but not such sources of refrigeration as window boxes for winter use, root cellars, open springs and basements.

**OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING WATER SUPPLY AND BATH FACILITIES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

		Total Occupied Dwellings	Dwellings with Water Supply Piped Inside			Dwellings with Installed Bathtub or Shower		
			Hot and Cold	Cold Only	None	Exclusive Use	Shared Use	None
Kenora.....	No.	10,205	3,450	1,025	5,730	3,230	205	6,770
	%	(100.0)	(33.8)	(10.0)	(56.2)	(31.7)	(2.0)	(66.3)
Rainy River.....	No.	5,740	2,000	820	2,920	1,900	95	3,745
	%	(100.0)	(34.8)	(14.3)	(50.9)	(33.1)	(1.7)	(65.2)
Thunder Bay.....	No.	26,860	18,400	2,950	5,510	16,780	1,255	8,825
	%	(100.0)	(68.5)	(11.0)	(20.5)	(62.5)	(4.7)	(32.8)
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....		No.	42,805	23,850	4,795	14,160	21,910	1,555
		%	(100.0)	(55.7)	(11.2)	(33.1)	(51.2)	(3.6)

**OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING SPECIFIED LIVING CONVENIENCES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

		Number of Occupied Dwellings with						
		Total Occupied Dwellings	Powered Washing Machine	Electric Vacuum Cleaner	Telephone	Radio	Passenger Automobile	None of Listed Conveniences
Kenora.....	No.	10,205	6,210	3,250	3,980	8,465	2,835	1,480
	%	(100.0)	(60.9)	(31.8)	(39.0)	(82.9)	(27.8)	(14.5)
Rainy River.....	No.	5,740	3,890	1,645	3,125	4,990	1,775	470
	%	(100.0)	(67.8)	(28.7)	(54.4)	(86.9)	(30.9)	(8.2)
Thunder Bay.....	No.	26,860	21,090	13,880	16,005	24,185	10,715	1,715
	%	(100.0)	(78.5)	(51.7)	(59.6)	(90.0)	(39.9)	(6.4)
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....		No.	42,805	31,190	18,775	23,110	37,640	15,325
		%	(100.0)	(72.9)	(43.9)	(54.0)	(87.9)	(35.8)
								3,665

HOUSEHOLDS WITH TELEVISION RECEIVERS, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, NOVEMBER, 1958

	Estimated Households	Estimated Households with Television Receivers		
	No.	No.	% of Households in District	% of Households in Province with Television Receivers
Kenora-Rainy River....	19,100	1,600	8.4	0.1
Thunder Bay.....	32,900	27,700	84.2	2.2
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.....	52,000	29,300	56.3	2.3

Note.—These estimates of the number of households and households with TV receivers are projections of the 1956 Census of Canada taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Source: Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, 96 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto (*BBM Television Home Estimates, Fall 1958*), which has given permission for the use of their estimates.

RETAIL TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS OF STORES, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951

		Automotive							
		All Stores	Food and Beverages		General Merchandise				Filling Stations
			Total	Grocery and Combination		Total	Motor Vehicle Dealers	Garages	
Kenora.....(\$000's)	28,617	10,142	5,687	5,981	6,365	3,321	377	597	
%	(100.0)	(35.4)	(19.9)	(20.9)	(22.2)	(11.6)	(1.3)	(2.1)	
Rainy River.....(\$000's)	17,175	5,566	3,546	2,935	4,221	1,783	143	194	
%	(100.0)	(32.4)	(20.6)	(17.1)	(24.6)	(10.4)	(0.8)	(1.1)	
Thunder Bay.....(\$000's)	86,068	29,089	16,970	17,039	22,111	13,512	1,196	2,000	
%	(100.0)	(33.8)	(19.7)	(19.8)	(25.7)	(15.7)	(1.4)	(2.3)	
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region...(\$000's)	131,860	44,797	26,203	25,955	32,697	18,616	1,716	2,791	
%	(100.0)	(34.0)	(19.9)	(19.7)	(24.8)	(14.1)	(1.3)	(2.1)	
		Apparel and Accessories	Building Materials and Hardware	Furniture, Appliances, Radio and Home Furnishings	Drug and Health Appliances		Second Hand	Other Retail Stores	
					Total	Drug Stores	Total	Total	
		Kenora.....(\$000's)	1,624	2,096	*	546	546	*	1,402
%	(5.7)	(7.3)		(1.9)	(1.9)		(4.9)		
Rainy River.....(\$000's)	1,298	1,472	349	379	379	8	947		
%	(7.6)	(8.6)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(z)	(5.5)		
Thunder Bay.....(\$000's)	6,565	2,434	1,975	1,819	*	153	4,883		
%	(7.6)	(2.8)	(2.3)	(2.1)		(0.2)	(5.7)		
Total, Northwestern Ontario Region.(\$000's)	9,487	6,002	n.a.	2,744	n.a.	n.a.	7,232		
%	(7.2)	(4.6)		(2.1)			(5.5)		

*Indicates figures withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

n.a.—Not available.

(z) Less than 0.05 per cent.

**NUMBER OF STORES AND RETAIL SALES,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1931, 1941 AND 1951,
INCORPORATED CENTRES OF 1,000 POPULATION OR OVER**

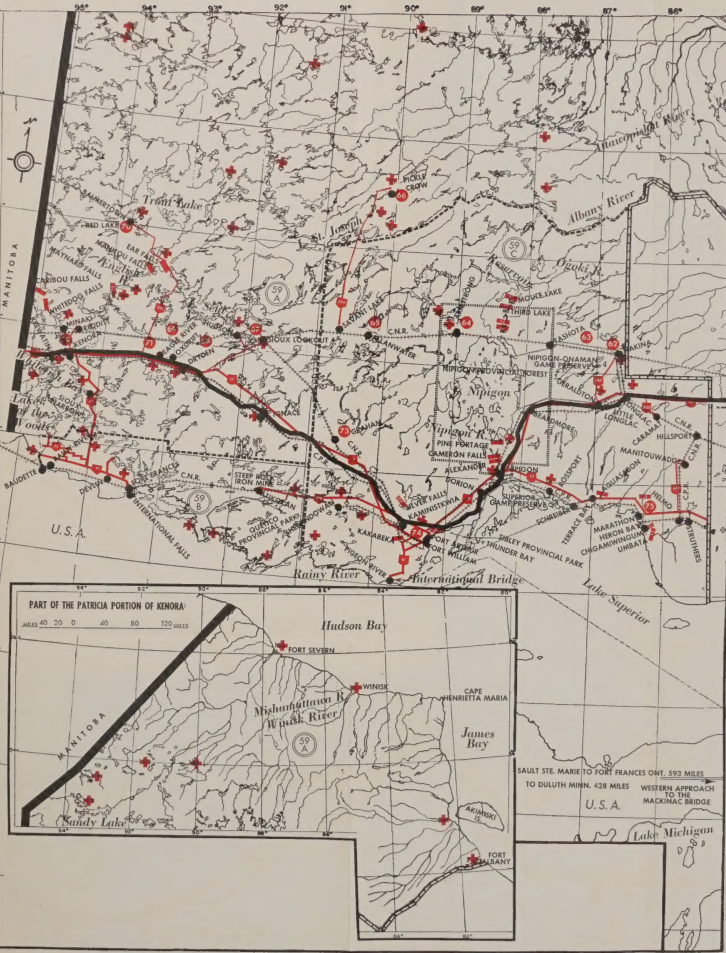
	Number of Stores			Sales			% Change 1951/1931
	1931 No.	1941 No.	1951 No.	1931 (\$000's)	1941 (\$000's)	1951 (\$000's)	
Dryden.....	33	29	41	597	1,264	5,960	898
Fort Frances.....	94	94	117	2,415	3,015	9,899	310
Fort William.....	333	348	356	10,003	15,230	31,468	215
Geraldton.....	n.a.	45	43	n.a.	1,703	4,633	n.a.
Keewatin.....	16	17	21	244	311	909	273
Kenora.....	98	93	106	2,770	3,689	10,867	292
Port Arthur.....	247	294	342	9,007	13,320	36,004	300
Rainy River.....	34	23	28	594	445	1,366	130
Sioux Lookout.....	25	38	33	712	1,165	3,243	355

n.a.—Not available.

**WHOLESALE TRADE, INCORPORATED CENTRES OF 5,000 OR OVER,
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO REGION, 1951**

	Establishments	Sales		Working Proprietors	Employees	Payroll
	No.	(\$000's)	% of Ontario	No.	Maximum No.	(\$000's)
Fort Frances.....	11	3,248	0.1	3	60	142
Fort William.....	82	60,539	1.4	26	1,264	3,150
Kenora.....	16	5,132	0.1	7	104	274
Port Arthur.....	54	26,207	0.6	26	1,022	1,983

MAP OF THE LAKEHEAD-NORTHERN
ONTARIO REGION
PREPARED BY THE
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
1959



LEGEND

- BOUNDARIES:**
- ECONOMIC REGION:
 - DISTRICTS:
 - PROVINCIAL:
- INDEX TO DISTRICTS**
- 39 A KENORA (INCLUDING PATRICIA)
 - 39 B KAWARTHE RIVER
 - 39 C THUNDER BAY
- ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT:**
- GENERATING STATIONS:
 - STATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION:
 - UNDEVELOPED POWER SITES:
- PROVINCIAL FORESTS**
- PROVINCIAL PARKS AND GAME PRESERVES**
- TRANS-CANADA PIPE LINE**
- RAILWAYS**
- CITIES**
- TOWNS AND MAJOR CENTRES**
- KING'S HIGHWAYS**
- IMPROVED ROADS AND ACCESS ROADS**
- INDEX TO FLYING SERVICES**

SEAPLANE BASES

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 55 FORT ALBERT | 93 OSHANAGHAN HOUSE |
| 56 ATYATWASAT | 94 CARBON LAKE |
| 57 LONCOLAC | 95 HAZEN LAKE |
| 58 GRABINAT | 96 FORT HOPE |
| 59 NARINA | 97 LANDSCOWE HOUSE |
| 60 CHERIE BAY | 98 BIG BEAVER HOUSE |
| 61 PAYS FORT | 99 BEAVER LAKE |
| 62 NIPICAN | 100 BEAVER LAKE |
| 63 FORT ARTHUR | 101 SANDY LAKE |
| 64 OSHANAGHAN | 102 SOUTHERN LAKE |
| 65 KASHANOWE LAKE | 103 DEER LAKE |
| 66 SAGANAGA LAKE | 104 SOUTHERN LAKE |
| 67 SAGANAGA LAKE | 105 FORT SEVEN |
| 68 SAGANAGA LAKE | 106 WINNIE |
| 69 LA CROIX | |
| 70 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 71 FORT FRANCES | |
| 72 MONT RIVER | |
| 73 CLEARWATER LAKE | |
| 74 SARABONG BAY | |
| 75 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 76 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 77 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 78 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 79 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
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| 87 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 88 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 89 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 90 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 91 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 92 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
- AIRPORTS**
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 62 NARINA | 71 VERMONT BAY |
| 63 KOWASH | 72 KENORA |
| 64 ANSTONTH | 73 FORT WILLIAM |
| 65 ALLANWATER | 74 MARATHON |
| 66 PINE LAKE | |
| 67 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 68 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 69 SAGANAGA LAKE | |
| 70 SAGANAGA LAKE | |

SAULT STE. MARIE TO FORT FRANCES ONT. 193 MILES
TO DULUTH MINN. 428 MILES
WESTERN APPROACH
TO THE
MACKINAC BRIDGE

